INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 52--- BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 28 1929 ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden w/ab	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
2 Mar	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,098
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,666
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

* The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
8 th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
[illegible]	C	£58	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shanghai Maru..	15th Feb.	27th Feb.
Honolulu Maru..	22nd ,,	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th ,,	10th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	11th Mar.	9th ,,
Hiyeizan Maru ..	10th ,,	24th ,,
Hankow Maru ..	27th ,,	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th ,,	10th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th ,,	11th ,,
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement o f Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22297.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
27th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan,
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
4th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th ,,	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
20th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
1st Mar.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
4th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.
6th ,,	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	17 ,,	3 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.....	@6 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 ,,
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	----	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 ,,
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 ,,	12 ,,
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 ,,	7 April
Hakozaki Maru..	10.00	4 Apr.	21 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	from Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	20 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN",

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Road

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KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

You Need KATNI

FRENCH CHALK

If you are Manufacturing any of the following:-
FINISHING GLAZE,
SIZING PASTE,
PAPER, SOAP,
PAINT, ETC.

ORDER YOUR REQUIREMENTS, *from*

C. MACDONALD & Co.

BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION,
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas.

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.	TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.	Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Bombay Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of theirself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).

T 31774.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

VACANT PLOT OF LAND bearing No. 131 on the main road at Khar for sale. Purchasers desirous of purchasing the same should apply to the undersigned. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL, attorntys for Bai Kamlagauri C. Gajjar, 35 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay 22nd February 1929.

T 31841

A TEA ESTATE of 700 acres and adjoining forest land of 1500 acres for sale M. P. KEMBI RAMARAU, Tiruvangad, Tellicherry, MALABAR.

T 31837

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31578

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

LOANS.

WANTED—capable gentlemen of investing Rs. 250 to 3,000 on guaranteed profit of Rs. 30 per cent per annum paid monthly. Apply Box No. 2253 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

L 1478.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.

L 31740

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.

M R1391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3 to 0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,

Utilisation Division, U. P., Bareilly.

31742

MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

THE INVITED GUESTS are respectfully informed that the Wedding of NANABHAI, son of MR. K. H. GOREGAOKER, SOLICITOR, fixed on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at his place, has been POSTPONED owing to an unavoidable difficulty.

31855

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC., BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st March 1929, the Crew system of checking tickets, etc., which is now in force on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this Railway, will be extended to the sections Bhusawal to Badnera and Bhusawal to Harda excluding the sections Murtizapur (exclusive) to Ellichpur and Murtizapur (exclusive) to Yeotmal of the G. I. P. Railways.

2. **Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 65 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.**

3. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that Section 69 of the Indian Railway Act authorises the collection of tickets prior to the arrival of a passenger at his destination.

4. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

5. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

6. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge of Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1929.

31799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

See AGRA and DELHI Under Ideal Conditions

During

The EASTER and HOLI HOLIDAYS.
23rd March—1st April, 1929.

THERE AND BACK
by
SPECIAL TRAIN.

at
REDUCED FARES INCLUSIVE OF CATERING.

Accommodation on this train will be for SECOND and THIRD Class only.

SECOND CLASS **Rs. 86.**
Three days at Agra.

THIRD CLASS **Rs. 45.**
Three days at Delhi.

Full particulars of this attractive tour and arrangements for booking can be obtained on application to the Season Ticket Booking Offine, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

N.B.—Money will be refunded in the event of special train being cancelled for any reason.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate, 22nd February, 1929.

31846

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 3 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 12th of March, 1929, for the supply of Petty Stores during 1929-30.

Form of Tender at Rs. 5 can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga.

Tender form will not be sent by V. P. P.

(Sd.) T. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Ag. Engineer to the Board.

26-2-1929.
Matunga,
Bombay No. 19.

31853

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act, a MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 16th March, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting a statement of their Receipts and payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation. The Liquidators' Books of Account are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1929.

DEVIDAS J. DESAI,
MANEKLAL UJAMSHI,
Joint Liquidators.

31859

NOTICE.

Provided there are a sufficient number of passengers it is proposed to run a II and III Class Pilgrim Special train from Bombay to Dwarka for the "Ful Dol" fair. The special will leave Bombay about 19.35 hours on 22|3 and arrive at Dwarka on the early morning of 24th.

Cheap Fares—Rs. 37-14-0 II Class, Rs. 19-1-0 III Class; for return journey will be charged against ordinary fares-

Rs. 66-12-0 II Class, Rs. 25-5-0 III Class for return journey.

The return special will leave Dwarka on the night of 26th and arrive Bombay on the morning of 28th; suitable halts for meals enroute being arranged.

Catering arrangements on orthodox lines will be made on payment of Rs. 2/- per day in advance.

Apply for tickets at the Season Ticket Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Money will be refunded if the special does not run.

H. P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Churchgate,
9th February 1929.

31796

AMUSEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 3RD MARCH, 1929, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT ADENWALLA'S BUNGALOW, OPPOSITE KEMP AND CO., CUMBALLA HILL (WHERE THE KIT IS REMOVED FOR SALE).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction valuable and latest design furniture, sliding dining table to sit 16 persons, chairs, mirror-back sideboard, and dining wagons, teapoys, screens, rich glass, crockery and silverware, E. lamps and fans, carpets, gramophone, drawing-room silk lined suites, cabinets, ornaments roll top and lady's writing tables, silver and bookcases, Jacobean bedsteads with box mattresses, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, 1 "Berliet" touring 7 seater and 1 "Standard" 2 seater motor-cars in running order, etc., etc.

The property of R. L. Lindsay, Esq., the Secretary of the Imperial Bank of India Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA, CHEMBUR AND BORIVLI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2328 of 1927 (Madusudan Damodar Raote and others vs. Vasantrao Damodar Raote and others) and pursuant to the consent orders dated 19th December, 1927, and 26th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 5th March next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Kurla in Taluka South Salsette, admeasuring according to the old title deeds about 790 square yards and according to the Government record of right about 800 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 203, Pot No. 1, Non-Agricultural Survey No. 217 and assessed by the Kurla Municipality as House No. 338, New Mill Ward and bounded on the East by Railway Compound, on the West by the land of Sakharam Sadashiv Kale, on the North by the land of Doming Pascol Kro and on the South by the land of Dadoba Govindji.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Gawthan land situate at Chembur in Pot Tukadi, Kurla, admeasuring according to the old title deeds about 66 feet in length and about 56 feet in breadth with house or structures standing thereon, admeasuring open land in front of the house measuring about 30 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth and bounded on the East by gully and beyond it by the house of Krishnaji Arjunji, on the West by a 5 feet passage leading to the house of Chandrabhagabai and beyond it by public road, on the South by the house of Khanderao Damodar and on the North by the house of Narayan Hiraji and which land bears no survey number.

LOT NO. 3.—All those pieces of land or fields of the Khoti tenure situate at Mowje Magathan in Malad near Borivli, Pot Tukdi, Bandra, bearing according to the old title deeds, survey No. 56, 56, 56, 50 Varkas, 56 Varkas, Pot No. 3, 4, 5, 5, 5 and admeasuring about 36 acres 34 3/4 gunthas, and bearing according to the records of right and Khot's records Survey No. 50, 56, 56, Pot Hissa No. 3, 2-3-4-5, Taini No. 2-3-4, admeasuring about 4 acres and 15 3/4 gunthas.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the Receiver 2 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

WHITE CITY

GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
(OPPOSITE FIRE BRIGADE.)

FIRST VISIT TO BOMBAY

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS. 2.

The Govt. Registered,
RoyalHomoeo,Medical College
129/1, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
THE FACULTY OF THE ABOVE College confer Honour of Homoeo Degrees to deserving candidates by necessary examination through correspondence. Good prospect and appointment guaranteed. Apply with an anna stamp to: The PRINCIPAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
SYD CHAPLIN
In Meek Pursuit of
THE MISSING LINK
Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
UNIVERSAL'S
FIRST ALL TALKING PICTURE
THE MELODY OF LOVE
with
WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
SEE HEAR AND MARVEL
AT THE
VITAPHONE
AND
MOVIETONE
ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
BAILEY AND BARNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.
Booking at the Theatre

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TWO ARABIAN KNIGHTS
United Artists' Picture
with
WILLIAM BOYD
Out of a German Prison Camp into the Eastern Harem!
Humorous—Amorous
You'll chuckle
Till your knees Buckle.

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on 11 April, 2017

N.Y. YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26.

March	20.37+.08
May	20.36+.04
July	20.06+.03
October	19.77+.05
December	19.80+.09
Middling Spot	20.60+.06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 26.

March	19.06+.05
May	19.77+.07
Middling Spot	19.42+.05

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	20.43
May	20.45
July	20.14

New York. 11-45 a.m.

March	20.37
May	20.41
July	20.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Days' Receipt at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

	Opening	Closing
February		10.45
March	10.39	10.46+.21
April		10.50
May	10.50	10.57+.20
June		10.56
July	10.52	10.59+.19
August		10.50
September		10.48
October	10.37	10.43+.15
November		10.40
December		10.40+.14
January	10.34	10.39+.14
February		10.37
Middling Spot		10.70+.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.45+.20
Scinde, Fine	7.70+.20
Scinde, Superfine	7.95+.20
Bengal, Good	7.20+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45+.20
Bengal, Fine	7.70+.20
Oomra, Good	7.80+.20
Oomra Fully Good	8.10+.20
Oomra, Fine	8.40+.20
Broach, Fully Good	9.00+.20
Broach, Fine	9.25+.20
Broach, Superfine	9.50+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

March	17.67
May	18.16
July	18.45
October	18.56
November	18.73
December	18.72
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.30

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 26-2-29	8163000	7086000
Receipts to Yesterday 26-2-29	20000	15000
Exports to date 26-2-29	5987000	5220000
Stocks at Ports 23-2-29	2044000	2142000
Stock Interior Towns 23-2-29	937000	1023000
Stock at Ports Liverpool 22-2-29	1060000	778000
Visible Supply 23-2-29	519200	5186000
Quantity in Sight 23-2-29	13167000	11692000

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road,

General Manager K. J. DUFF

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The local market opened at Rs. 360/- for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled steady on general buying by offices and commission firms. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 4 to 2 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach A.-M.	361	8	0
Broach J.-A.	369	12	0
Oomra Mar.	317	12	0
Oomra May	323	9	0
Bengal Mar.	264	0	0
Bengal May	274	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

May.	230.80	+1.10
Aug	230.90	+1.00

COTTON DOUBLE OPTIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Broach A.-M. Rs. 9|8.
Broach J.-A. Rs. 26|8.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bengal 264 March.
Bengal 272 May.
Broach 360 A.-M.
Broach 368 J.-A.
Umra 318 March.
Umra 322 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	277	272	264	257
Sindh	279	274	266	259
Punjab	275	270	262	255
Rajputana	277	272	264	257
Broach	—	369	364	359
Umra No. 3	329	324	318	308
C. P. No. 1	349	344	338	328
C. P. No. 2	339	334	328	318
Khandesh	—	—	297	287

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

100 K. Devchand & Co., Jalgaon, 292.
200 Mithabhai Nathoo, Shirpur, 292.
100 Rathi & Co., Arvi 322-1|4.
100 Rathi & Co., Khamgaon, 219.
500 Bombay Co., Gujerat, 305.
200 G. G. Kesha & Co., Mathia, 250.
100 Kotak & Co., Bengal, 283-1|2.
200 Bussan & Co., Khandwa, 287.
100 Currimbhai, Bengal old, 210.
100 Hindustan Mill, Cambodia, 402.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Khandesh, 240.
500 Volkart Bros. Arvi, 315.
200 Bombay Co., Lasur, 283.
100 Bombay Co., Harij, 304.
100 P. Crystal & Co., C. P. No. 1, 324.
200 Bussan & Co., Harda, 250.
300 Toyo Mankwa, Khandwa, 287.
200 Japan T. Co., Indore, 285.
100 Forbes & Co., Pachora, 276.
100 N. Rajaram & Co., Africa B. R. 385.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 26th inst.:—

March Highest 20.48 (10-38 a.m.) lowest 20.33 (1-58 p.m.)

Trade buying early, met by long liquidation and local traders selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 26th inst.:—

(1) Conderable short covering.

((2) Greenville cables:—

General situation fair, demand improving, Cold damp weather favourable soil but retards farmwork; however no serious delay yet.

Short covering and General buying on growing evidence sound position.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents dated 16th inst.:—

Market advanced on continued short covering followed by General buying. Marbet steady. Do not except much reaction. Think market will go higher.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Much improved business doing Lancashire. Sales raised to 12,000 Manchester report much better."

Grunning:—"Market firm with an active covering demand. To-days sales of actual cotton are estimated at 12,000 bales. There is more general desire to buy than for some time. Our opinion is that the short interest is not covered."

From New York:—"Strong undertone with large long interest still in March. Looks higher."

Reuter:—"Market was early strong on favourable Liverpool cables and Spinners buying futures, but later reacted partially on profit taking."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 26th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

"Crop preparations backward; American trade reports favourable; there is more disposition to cover short sales, steady buying by trade. Think market is in a healthy condition, think well of following the advance."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Latest cables state better business is resulting in Lancashire, yesterday's sale in Liverpool being 12000 bales. It is further reported that American mills are selling 25 p.c. more than their actual production. Crop preparation news is still sparse but a recent cable reports that owing to bad weather preparations is two weeks later."

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Prices Rally on Short Covering

TRADERS AWAITING BUDGET

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and after fluctuating both ways the market closed steady with a improved undertone. There was consideration covering by shorts. There was absence of fresh buying and most of the business was of transfers Tata Iron shares fluctuated with an uncertain feeling but towards the close prices rallied. Hydros ruled very steady and advanced some Rs. 17/- from the lowest level. Burmahs were steady. Alcocks were quiet. Indian Cements ruled quiet but steady.

The market is awaiting the budget which is due to-morrow. A large loan is anticipated and the budget is likely to be colourless.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 342 345.
Apollo 50 nil 5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 878-12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160.
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 390.
Central India 100f 480.
Ceylon 100 nil 22.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 131-4.
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 125.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd 1 nil 0-9-0.
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 190.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 433-737-8.
Finlay 100 10y 110.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1725.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10f 232-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 336-4.
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13-12.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77-8.
Khusoon 10/- 13/0/6y 191-4.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1492-8.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 45.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1103.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1155.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 plus 2f xd 166-4.
New City of Bombay 100 nil 88-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 219-6.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 210 19f 457/8.
Phoenix 100 20y 345.
Premier 10 nil 6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 64.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 62-8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadesh 100 10f 427-8.
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 47-8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2265.
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS

Bank of India 50-2 8f 58-8.
Baroda 500 0-8 78-8.
Central 250 0-8 22-2.
Eastern £5 4sh 91.
Imperial 500 40f xd 1402-8.
Imperial Commercial 125 10f 342-8.
Union 5-4 3-11-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0-8 4f 20-10.
Central India Mining 9.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 101-4.
Indian Cement 220 nil 331-14.
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21-8.
Katni Cement Ord, 100 10 830.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12-14.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11-8 21.
United Cement 100 6y 92.
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 815.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 98-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 3/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 92
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 84.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96.
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 671-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84.8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12
x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 565
Bombay Tramway Ord 50 2-81 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 40f 1120.
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 477-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sahapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 330
Maumad Manufactering 250 20y 270.
New Berar 500 70y 500.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21-8.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 281-4.
Alcock Oil ...1 nil 35.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co Ordy, 250 12/8y 218-12.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B Burma T Corporation 125 784-6.
Do. Contributory 50 12f 275-10.
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4-12.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6+1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8.
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 11-10.
Tata Construction 30 4y 52-8.
Tata Iron (ord) 55 1y 67-4.
Tata Iron (def) 59 nil 235-10.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 108
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £108.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/1.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96-4.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100-8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103-1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 1st March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-14-0.
1945-55 Rs. 103-1-
Tone of Market.—Fairly Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3 Months Discounts 5 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Wheat	126,621 Cwts.
Linseed	6,630 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,480 „
Gingellyseeds	4,745 „
Poppyseed	10 „
Groundnuts	17,900 „
Castorseed	4,989 „
Rice	55,211 „
Mayrabollams	2,781 „
Cottonseed	18,684 „
Gram	1,899 „
Joowar	1,901 „
Maize	73 „
Bajree	1,188 „
Coal	3,135 „

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Linseed May	11 3 3
Linseed Sept.	11 8 3
Wheat May	5 6 3
Wheat Sept.	5 4 2

BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

London Ready 26/
London Forward 26/1
America Cent 56/9
China Opening 2/6 13 Closing 2/6/12
Ready 58/9
Magh Opening 58/10 Highest 58/11
Lowest 58/8 6 p.m. 58/9
Falgune Opening 59/- Highest 59/1
Lowest 58/14 6 p.m. 58/15
Tejimundi /12/-
Chicutra Opening 59/3 Highest 59/4
Lowest 59/1 6 p.m. 59/2
Tejimundi 1/2

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Ready 21/10
Magh 21/8/9
Falgune 21/7/6
National City 21/12
N. Manordass 21/11/6
N. Motilal 21/10

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 26.

Copper, Braziers	£95
Yellow Metal	£72-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£220-1/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,848	253,037	215,685
Central India	4,915	177,566	198,841
Barsi and Nagar	2,263	150,428	210,238
Hyderabad-Gaorani	682	55,159	86,532
Berar	5,558	493,941	439,194
Central Provinces	4,921	242,101	188,786
Total Oomras	21,187	1,372,292	1,339,228
Dhollera	143	58,910	68,608
N.-W. Provinces	105	55,015	60,638
Rajputana	477	24,278	23,930
Sind-Punjab	1,353	47,185	116,911
Broach	2,859	33,352	2,810
Coompta & Dharwar	95	11,995	4,050
Westerns-Northerns	56	11,978	3,951
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,256	8,087
Persian		816	3,360
American		2,752	24,176
Egyptian and African		22,764	12,518
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	66
Total	26,277	1,645,804	1,672,701

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept, to 21st Feb. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,862	408,426	312,506
Japan & China	16,769	743,080	428,684
Coast Ports	65	9,677	14,731
Up-country by Rail		57,550	44,011
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		57,408	13,752
Total	19,696	12,76,150	8,13,684

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 27.

	Ready	Ready Red leafy Average
Bengal Superfine	283	...
Bengal Fine	278	...
Bengal F.G.	270	240/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine	278	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	270	240/46
Wardha-Hinga Fine	325	315/20
Nagpur Savner Fine	330/35	320/25
Yeotmal Fine	320/25	305/15
Arvi Fine	325/27	300/315
Amraoti Fine	315/20	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	315/20	285/95
Mulkapur Fine	300	275/80
Khandesh Fine	290	260/65
Muthia Fine	280	265/70
Muthia F.G.	275	235/55
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340/45	305
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	305
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	320	305
Indore/Ujjain Fine	315	300/5
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315/20	295/300
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
		Old
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	325
Cambodia	405/400	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	360
Compta Good	...	360
Jinja	515	...
Buroga	525	...

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Castorseeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 53/12 Highest Rs. 54/5 Lowest Rs. 53/8/6 Closing Rs. 54/4

Cottonseeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 4/11/10½ Closing Rs. 4/11/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/14 Closing Rs. 54/1

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 56/4 Lowest Rs. 55/14 Closing Rs. 56/0/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. £8/12/6
Castoseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/Mar. £18/16/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/May £18/12/6

Help Him to Grow

Growing is a trying business. All the organs and members of the young body are clamouring at once for nutrition. Very often the ordinary diet—though ample in quantity—is insufficient in the special food elements required by growing children.

Should be taken at all ages

You can make quite sure that your child is getting the right kind of nutrition if you give him Virol. For Virol is a scientific combination of the most nourishing foods in the most digestible form.

Build him up on Virol. The time to lay the foundation of a healthy body and a strong constitution is *now*.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5. England.

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—

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73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of

Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

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Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
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Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

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THE
Bombay Mutual Life
Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder
Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.
And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.
Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.
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Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten-only.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 27.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David		1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 15 6
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 6
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 6
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	10 15 0
9898	,,	10 15 0
9797	,,	9 10 0
44600	,,	9 8 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 3
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

The statistical situation of American cotton as given below on the 22nd Feb. shows that although cotton brought into sight is nearly a million and half Bales ahead of last season, the visible supply of cotton stands equal. Exports from the United states show an increase of a million bales and according to the latest reports the stocks in great Britain and Continent are only 2 lacs bales more. This shows that the consumption of American Cotton is steadily increasing everywhere. Shortly half yearly cotton figures will be issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations revealing the underlying strength of the statistical situation.

(In Thousands of Bales.)	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into sight	205	13,167	11,692
Receipts at U.S. Ports	97	8,070	7,051
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	41	1,505	863
To Continent	46	3,429	3,349
To Japan, Canada etc.	2	1,213	924
Total	89	6,147	5,136
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	279	10,231	9,976
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	61	1,727	1,743
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,044	2,142
Stocks at American Interior Towns		937	1,023
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,211	2,026
Total		5,192	5,191
Last week		5,290	5,316
Difference on week		—98	—125
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,066	845
Exports of American cotton to India	300 B/S	3300 B/S	13907 B/S

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.
March close at s9/1d.
May close at s9/3 5/8d. z
July close at s9/6 5/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 125 5/8 cents.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.
An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd instant is giving below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,917,057
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	9,45,699
Gold bullion	3,22,147
Silver bullion	4,78,79
Securities (purchase price).	
In India	1,32,748
In England	78,593
Internal Bills of Exchange	90,000

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.)
EX GODOWN BOMBBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 27.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 117/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 26.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£146-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53
Easern Bank	£7
Funding Bank	£88-7/8
Conversion Loan £76-3/4	Ex-dividend
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-1//2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£69-1/2
Consols	£55-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-7/8

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from Liverpool friend, dated 26th February 1929.
Sugar London March 1920 12/2-1/4d.
Sugar London May 1929 12/10-1/2d.
Sugar New York 1929 1.91c.
Rubber London Apl/June 1929 1/1-3/8d.
Wheat Liverpool March 1929 9/3-5/8
Wheat Liverpool May 1929 9/6-5/8

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 26.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Value Feb/Mar. £19/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £19/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull Sellers Feb/Mar. £15/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Buyers Feb/Mar. £19/5/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 26.
Linseed Oil, naked, Lonoon, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Mar/Apl. 29/1-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, Lonoon, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/August 29/3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 26.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18-3/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 26.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers February 44/3
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Caroges.—
Shipment Sellers Feb/March 44/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Afloat Paid 47/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 26.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/3
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/2-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/3-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 26.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 26.
Silve—Market is very quiet.

Spot	26
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 26.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 26.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	5 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London	20.45
T T Amsterdam on London	12.11-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.63
T T Berne on London	25.28
T T Paris on London	124.22
T T London on Prague	163,75

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Feb.-Mar.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6 11/32 Feb/Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK :—
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 months 268 1/2.

PARIS :—
Banks Selling D D 930
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN :—
Banks Selling T T 123 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 1/2.

HONGKONG :—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI :—
Banks Selling D D 172 3/4.

SINGAPORE :—
Banks Selling D D 155.

JAVA :—
Banks Selling D D 91.

CROSS RATE :—
New York/London 4.85 9/32 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 13/16 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/4 27th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34.92 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4.4 11 1/4 25th inst. £4.4 11 3/4 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 25th inst 26 26th instant.
Silver London Forward 26 1/16 25th inst. 26 1/16 26th instant.
Silver New York Ready 56 5/8 25th inst. 56 5/8 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 9/32 per cent 25th inst. 5 5/16 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 3/8 per cent 25th inst. 5 3/8 per cent 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 p.c. 2 mos 6-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4.1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

London, Feb. 27.
The Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 8/4/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment. February Rs. 8/4 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment. March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. June Rs. 8/4 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment. July-Sept. Rs. 8/1 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt F. B. H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment. Feb-March. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment March. Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

We have received the following weekly bullion report issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee on the 27th inst:—
Our Silver market registers a rise of six annas since we wrote our last Review. The market at the commencement of the week has exhibited a somewhat better feeling, and prices remained steady on buying by a prominent Calcutta operator stimulated by favourable Foreign advices. In the middle the prices gave way on account of China not responding to the London market and on selling by bear operators. Later the prices improved on short-covering and general buying in consequence of bullish sentiment prevailed in the local market on account of sharp rise in London and in Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58/13 yesterday for the first settlement and the lowest Rs. 58/4 on the 21st instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/7. T.T. Shanghai on London is 5/16 higher; the highest price was 2/6 7/8 yesterday and the lowest 2/6 9/16 on the 21st instant.
The London price is 0 3/8 higher. The market was steady with India being buyer while China operated both ways, but was a buyer at the close. America and the Continent were moderate sellers. The New York is 56 3/8 cents, i.e. 0 5/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 3/8 cents on the 25th instant and the lowest 55 7/8 cents on the 21st instant.
The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/10/0 for ready, Rs. 21/9/3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/8/3 for the second settlement. London price having declined to 4/4/10-3/4£ on the 19th instant close again at £4-4-11½.
The present tendency of the market requires to be carefully watched. Chinese advices are bullish and hence the market has kept firm. It is very difficult to forsee the trend of the Shanghai Exchange, but looking to the continuous selling by America and Continment we would rather advise sales with a view to cover at any set-backs.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 26.
Demand Bills 484.84

The Health of a moderate climate brought to the tropics.
Kalzana puts *backbone* into boys!
"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much Calcium a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton."
L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos," Oct., 1928.
Your boy needs even more Calcium than a grown-up. He needs it not only to sustain his system, but also to build up his growing body.
Without more Calcium than he gets from ordinary food he may grow weak, and become anæmic. His teeth will suffer and he will become susceptible to colds and infectious disease.
Give him the necessary extra Calcium with Kalzana tablets. He will take them as sweets and they will supply him, in an easily digestible form, with the Calcium he needs. His teeth will become hard and white, his health will improve, his weight will increase and lost appetite will return.
Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.

The Allenburys' Foods
The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.
Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.
Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and upwards
Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.
FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."
ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.
Mrs.....
.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

WEDNESDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI

Exciting Sport

MR. GARDA'S PROFITABLE DOUBLE

Backers went through the racing yesterday with varynig fortunes. Some well backed successes alternated with several unexpected results and on the whole speculators must have been at a disadvantage.

There was a double for Mr. Garda for Calcutta and Lady Theo carried his colours in the two most important events of the day. Neither was a popular winner for both had run inconspicuously last week when greatly fancied.

C. Hoyt was the most successful jockey with two wins and Barnett also added another to his winning total.

Licensed riding boys were astride in Division I of the Pali Hill Plate for which Young Hilal started the first market choice. He won as expected, but had a stiff last to keep the unbacked Buick at bay. White Gold was an indifferent third, but India very well backed failed to show up.

Newly landed Arab ponies contested the important Melton Plate which saw Warwick, unfancied by most people, score comfortably at the expense of Sabhanoor and Riyad II. None of the well backed horses figured prominently. Ahnaf, the favourite, obviously found them going too fast for him for Barnett had his whip in play to no avail.

Confident backing for Bohemia made her a good favourite for the Swindon Plate. A good looking five-year old mare she was making her first appearance, but it was evident she had been well tried at home for she led all the way and only a fine effort from Bright Story brought her on level terms with Higgin's representative. The judge gave a dead-heat which was a popular verdict.

A 2-1 chance in the St. Patrick's Handicap Corbyn hoisted a winning flag for his owner, but he was hard ridden to beat Lipstown who ran a gallant race with 9st. 10lbs. in the saddle. The winner is by Orpiment—Pendule and is undoubtedly a sprinter of more than useful ability.

Calcutta won the Cheveley Handicap in easy fashion, but his most recent form hardly stamped him as a ready winner. On Saturday last he failed to show up in the Lloyd Handicap, but he left that form behind to score at the expense of The Sloat and Well Copped. The Sloat led most of the journey, but failed to hold the determined challenge of Hoyt's grey.

Backers were at sea in the Leopardstown Plate. Quicktoi started at "twos", but did not run like the "good" thing he was thought to be. Victory belonged to Lady Theo who had figured inconspicuously last week in the Stand Plate, Division I. William's Mount and Flying Steeve finished level for the second placing, the latter doing creditably after losing a few lengths at the start.

In a fine finish for the second division of the Pali Hill Plate Najmat-al-Sharq just got home first from Le Touquet and The Girl Friend. Howell gave the winner every assistance and his riding played no small part in her success.

Details—

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division I. —Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.

Messrs M C Patel and N Mathradas' YOUNG HILAL, 8-5, Abdul Kader 1
Mr Khalil Esmail's BUICK, 7-11 car. 7-12, Jabber Assim 2
Mr A R Taha's WHITE GOLD, 8-4 car. 8-6, Syed Mahboob 3
Mr Fatullah Isak's Britannia, 8-10. Subbiah 4

Also ran:—St. Andrew's Eve 8-10. Chaldean 8-10, Arrogant 8-10, Sarhan II 8-10, Cardinal 8-4, Kiram 8-4, Tajuldowla 8-4, Dorothy 8-4, Parliament 8-3, Mijbil 8-3, India 7-7, Saif 7-3, Mahsub 7-3 and Raddam 7-3.

Not run:—Yusuf 8-4.

The race:—As soon as they settled down Mahsub showed the way to Dorothy, Chaldean, Kiram, Young Hilal and White Gold. Dorothy headed Mahsub at the "five", the others following in practically the same order. As they came round Buick came through and looked a winner, but Young Hilal collared him to win by a small margin.

Won by head, 4 lengths, neck.

Time:—2 mins. 21 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 31-8 for win, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 118-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 63 and Rs. 9 for places.

Favourite:—Young Hilal.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Terms for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, landed on or after 1st July, 1928, direct from the country of foaling, 14-0 hands to carry 8st. 10 lbs.

Dr S K Pillay's WARWICK, 8-6, Khalil 1
Mr Towfik Dabdoob's SABHANOOR, 8-10, Bowley 2
Mr M Dhalla's RIYAD II, 8-2, Behsman 3
Mr M C Patel's Misshan, 8-13, Howell 4

Also ran:—Hashim 9-3, Zamruj 8-10, Beyrakdar 9-3, Ahnaf 9-3, Karim Khan 9-3, Rajee 8-10, Saduldowla 8-10, Amran 8-10, Machine Gun 8-10, Yafar 8-10, Vita 8-10, Prince David 8-6, Tolstoi 8-6, Prince Derby 7-12 car. 7-13.

Not run:—Narayan 8-10, Robinhood 9-3, Old China 8-10, Shekhan 8-2.

The race:—Hashim got away first and led for a space. After a furlong the order was Beyrakdar, Prince David, Hashim, Prince Derby and Riyad II. They maintained this order till the turn where Riyad II forged ahead chased by Misshan. Opposite the stands Warwick came up with a burst and easily accounted for Sabhanoor.

Won by 1 length, head, neck.

Time:—1 min. 23 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 111 for win, and Rs. 33-8, Rs. 70 and Rs. 66 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 82 for win, and Rs. 21, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 41 for places.

Favourite:—Ahnaf.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr A D Gordon's BOHEMIA, 8-8, Hutchins 1*
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BRIGHT STORY, 8-7, Barnett .. 1*
Mr A Hoyt's PRINCE ARTHUR, 7-9, McQuade 3
Mrs F G Travers' Some Lady, 8-4, Subbritt 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Tinder Gee 8-13, Orphan Maid 8-13, Miraj 8-11, Hunter 7-10 car. 7-11, Jubilant 8-10, Pursued 8-4, Bonaparte 8-3, Fionnuala 7-3, Ballynother 6-12.

Not run:—The Typhoon 9-8, Starter 9-4, The Fliver 8-10, Meena 8-7, Guinea Flight 8-6, Golden Charm 7-11.

The race:—Prince Arthur got away slowly. Bohemia forced the pace from Fionnuala, Bright Story, Orphan Maid and Prince Arthur with Miraj last. Bohemia brought them round, but was soon challenged by Bright Story. A fine race home resulted in a dead-heat. Prince Arthur kept third place from Some Lady who was finishing on.

Won by dead-heat, neck, head.

Time:—1 min. 13 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 20-8 on Bohemia and Rs. 171-8 on Bright Story for win, and Rs. 19-8, Rs. 68-8 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13-8 on Bohemia, and Rs. 57 on Bright Story for win, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Favourite:—Bohemia.

Winner trained by A. Higgins and E. S. Godfrey.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in Classes II and III.

Mr Pine's CORBYN, 8-0, Townsend .. 1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's LIPSTOWN, 9-10, Burn 2
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's SERMON, 9-1, Behsman 3
Mr D S Tyebjee's Blackrock, 9-7, Subbritt 4

Also ran:—Acumen 9-0, Lakeside 8-7, Newark 8-2.

Not run:—Quick Toy 9-12, Halim 9-5, Naughty Look 8-2, Some Lady 6-12.

The race:—Newark made the pace from Sermon, Corbyn and Lipstown with Blackrock last. Nearing the half mile the order was Newark, Sermon, Lipstown and Acumen. Corbyn was now second last. Lipstown looked a winner up the straight, but Corbyn collared him to win an exciting race.

Won by short head, 1|2 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 13 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 21 for win, and Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 35-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win, and Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 17 for places.

Favourite:—Corbyn.

Winner trained by E S Godfrey.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr F M Garda's CALCUTTA, 8-8, C Hoyt 1
Mrs P D Bolton's THE SLOAT, 8-10, Hutchins 2
Mr Eve's WELL COPPED, 7-11, A C Walker 3
Mr N Begmahomed's Metrical, 7-13, Burn 4

Also ran:—Joe's Luck 9-3, Starboard 8-10, Jovial William 7-7.

Not run:—Gallant Gael 8-3.

The race:—The Sloat raced to the front followed by Starboard, Metrical and Well Copped with Jovial William last. The Sloat continued into the straight and looked a winner until overhauled by Calcutta who won comfortably.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 3|4 length, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 38 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 78-8 for win, and Rs. 35 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 36-8 for win, and Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 for places.

Favourites:—Well Copped and Metrical.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr F M Garda's LADY THEO, C Hoyt 1
Mr R R Jasumani's WILLIAM MOUNT, McQuade 2*
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FLYING STEVE, Townsend 2*
Mr C N Wadia's Cul de Sac, Sibbritt 4

*Dead-heat.

Not run:—Matrical 8-5, Eclair 8-3.

The race:—Sinhagad flashed out for a space. Then Crisdolla made the running from Gallant Gael, Halim, Sinhagad, Lady Theo and Cul de Sac. Flying Steve headed the others. There was no change in the running till well into the straight where Lady Theo forged ahead and easily accounted for Flying Steve and the fast finishing William Mount.

Won by 1 length, dead-heat, short head.

Time:—1 min. 25 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 142 for win, and Rs. 40-8, Rs. 21 on William's Mount and Rs. 62-8 on Flying Steve for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 57-8 for win, and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 10-8 on William's Mount and Rs. 28-8 on Flying Steve for places.

Favourite:—Quick Toy.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division II. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Melid Yousif's NAJMAT-AL-SHARQ, Howell 1
Mr Eve's LE TOUQUET, Donnelly .. 2
Mr Eve's THE GIRL FRIEND, C Hoyt 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bahraniba, R Stokes 4

Not run:—Kruzer.

The race:—The Knight gave trouble and was left. Le Touquet showed the way to Bahraniba, Fakrulmulk, Najmat-al-Sharq and Valentino. The Girl Friend raced in the ruck. They continued in this order till the turn for home where Najmat-al-Sharq moved up and challenged the leader as they swung round. A close race home saw Najmat-al-Sharq land the spoils from The Girl Friend who covered much ground up the straight.

Won by head, head, 3|4 length.

Time:—2 mins. 21 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 75 for win, and Rs. 32-8, Rs. 123-8 and Rs. 41 for places.

Favourites:—The Girl Friend and Sterling.

Winner trained by Rashid Swedani.

LATE MR. J. B. MURZBAN

—:o:—

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the Parsi friends and admirers of the late Mr. Jehangir B. Merzban C.I.E., J. P. were to held (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall under the auspices of the 22 leading Parsi Mandals to place o record their high sense of appreciation of the unique services rendered to the community by the illustrious journalist.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir will preside and Shamsh-ul-Olma Dastur Dr. Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Mr. F. D. Mulla, Miss B. L. Palamkote, Mr. M. K. Patel, Dastoor D. G. Garda, Miss N. D. Contractor, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Ervad K. M. Kutar, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Dr. D. N. Patel, Mr. M. H. Dadachanji, Dr. J. K. Lilauwalla, and Mr. K. J. Dubash will address the Meeting.

HOSPITAL SURGEONS HONOURED

—:o:—

APPRECIATION OF WORK DONE DURING RIOT

A very pleasant function took place on Tuesday evening at the Grant Medical College when the students entertained at an evening party the Surgeons, the Assistant Surgeons, House Surgeons of the Sir J. J. and G. T. Hospitals and Dr. W. Nunan the Police Surgeon and such of the students as actually worked at great personal risk and inconvenience during the recent riots, as a slight token of their appreciation, as young citizens of Bombay of the magnificient services rendered by the abovementioned gentlemen in the cause of humanity.

Replying to the speech made by Mr. Hasan, on the behalf of the students expressing their appreciation of the invaluable and humanatarian work done by the guests of the evening during the last disturbances Major Bhatia, the Dean of the College, and Drs. Gadgil, Moolgavkar, Dhruv, and Joglekar thanked the students for the honour done to them that evening and they complimented those students who displayed great public spirit by volunteering their services at the hospital day or night during that crital time.

It was really a very pleasant sight to see the teachers and the taught mixing so freely and the whole function went off splendidly well terminating with musical entertainment and a vote of thanks to the guests by Mr. S. H. Joshi.

G.I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Staff Union was held at the Soman Building on the 23rd instant, with Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra in the chair. Representatives of all the affiliated Unions were present.

It was decided to hold an annual conference of all the Unions in Bombay on the 18th, 19th and 20th May. A strong Committee was formed to look after this conference. The Council also adopted a resolution welcoming the announcement by the Viceroy about the Royal Commission on Indian Labour requesting the Government of India to appoint Messrs. N. M. Joshi and V. V. Giri as members of the coming Commission.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS. TO-DAY.

Auction Sale of Foreign Liquor "on" Licenses and of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja and Bhang), Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, New Council Hall, Apollo Bunder, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Western India Tennis Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana Courts, Queen's Road 4 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From first proximo week-end telegrams will be accepted under usual conditions for Norway via I.R.T. at five annas per word.

CENTRAL PEACE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Central Executive Peace Committee will be held in the Municipal Office to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) i.e. 5-51 p.m. (B.T.) and not at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 27th inst as previously announced.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Council of the Bombay P.C.C. will be held on Friday the 1st March 1929. at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

MUNICIPAL COMPLAINTS.

It is notified to the public that the "G" ward District congress committee situated at Kohinoor Cinema building Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar will receive and arrange through their representative Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and I. S. Patel to obtain redress of all complaints regarding municipal affairs received from the public. It is hoped that the public of G ward will take advantage of this arrangement. All the letters of this addressed to the name of the Secretary, G Ward D.C.C.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Akita Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on 22nd. instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about 24th March.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Lindsay" arrived in London on the evening of 25th inst.

MR. PANDIT'S LECTURE.

Mr. V. K. Pandit will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Societyy French Bridge Chowpaty to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on Search for Happiness."

THE LECTURE IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Members and their friends are invited to the monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council which will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m., when Miss K. Davis and Mr. R. P. Masani will speak on the Bombay Vigilance Association Manifesto for Effective Action for Combating the Social Evil. Affiliated Societies may send more than one representative.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 27th February 1929 tenders to the amount of £3,120,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 32 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 6th March 1929 on the same conditions.

B. P. CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Sixteenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference to be held on March 2nd and 3rd 1929, at 11 A. M. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Sir P. C. Ray at the Sir Cawasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay will inaugurate the proceedings.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the Outward Persian Gulf mail steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail steamer "Naldera" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday the 1st March 1929, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date.

Unregd covers upto 12 noon on 1-3-1929
Registered covers upto 10 a.m. 1-3-1929
Parcels upto 5.00 p.m. on 28-2-1929
Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

Under the Clock

BY TWIDDLER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 1929.

About three years ago, an English publicist writing in the "Nation and Athenaeum" compared the change in outlook of Britishers using Indian railways towards the Indian passengers to what it was "ten years ago." Ten years ago, he remarked, one would not have been prepared to hear the following said by a white person to a "native": "This is your seat, is it? My mistake, take it, please, take it."

* * * *

The indignant narration by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Aney in the Assembly debate on the Railway budget of the grossly humiliating treatment they received in coming up to Delhi for their legislative duties shows that racial discrimination which is connived at in many cases by the Railway authorities has not ceased.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta found that an Indian M.L.A. could not secure a berth, but at the same time a European M.L.A., only on the production of a single ticket, could secure a number of them. The Railway authorities evidently consider that while an Indian legislator may "grouse" he has no real remedy against their insolent discrimination.

* * * *

Mr. Aney's experience was one which must be familiar to Indians who have the misfortune to secure possession of their previously reserved berths at wayside stations. A white person who had grabbed Mr. Aney's berth refused to budge from it. Had he not the one outstanding skin qualification before which railway officialdom bows? What business had a mere "native" to disturb him in the engagement of the preferential treatment he expects as his right?

* * * *

But Mr. Aney did. How rude and unmannerly of him. In Anglo-Indian Clubland there will be, I presume, regret over the fact that "natives are becoming cheeky."

* * * *

I cannot understand why Messrs. Mehta and Aney did not immediately inform the Press about the scurvy treatment which it was their misfortune to suffer. Publicity in regard to such insults is of the greatest value.

* * * *

A French girl, Mlle. Coupin, has been making a close study of the habits of living monkeys. Her researches are interesting.

* * * *

She finds that the monkeys "have all the human defects, being quarrelsome, jealous, passionate, greedy and obstinate."

* * * *

If France were under a Mussolini, the French dictator would certainly prohibit young unmarried ladies from pursuing these researches into the habits of monkeys. What chance have they to secure life-partners when young men realise that in the opinion of these budding scientists they are not different from monkeys?

* * * *

Principal Ratnaswami of the Madras Law College shows that commonsense is dawning upon him. Of the three students rusticated by him because of their participation in the Simon boycott he has allowed two to return. Why not be 100 per cent. sane again, and allow the third one in?

* * *

"Under the stars, I swear....."

"Don't speak of stars just now, Emil, they were the curse of my first marriage."

"How was that, darling?"

"They were always on his brandy bottle."

MORE BURNING FATALITIES

Three more fatalities ewre recorded due to stoves which were a subject for enquiry by the Coroner on Wednesday. In the first case Satyabhamabai Krishna (19) residing at Saitan Chowki was lighting a Primus stove on Tuesday when her sari caught fire and she sustained burns. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died subsequently.

In another case Revubai (18) residing at Kumbharwada was lighting a "Sigree" on the 13th instant when her sari caught fire. She sustained burns, and died at Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital on Tuesday.

The third inquest was touching the death of Bachbai Maganlal (30) residing at Dady Seth Agyari Lane was lighting a Primus stove on Tuesday when her clothes caught fire. Her cries brought to her assistance some neighbours who put out the fire and removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she died soon after admission.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in each case and remarked that they regretted that the advice of the coroner in not using the primus stoves was not heeded by the Gujerati women.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER REPRESENTATION ON PORT TRUST

SIR P. THAKURDAS ELECTED

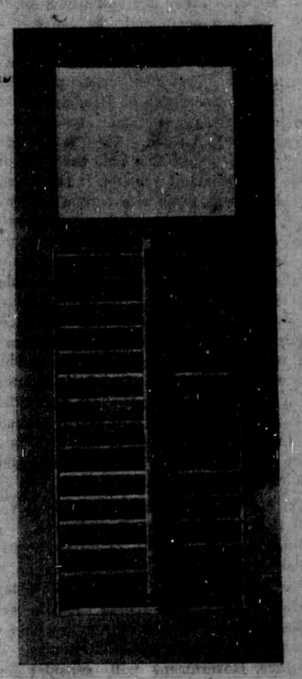
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., being the only candidate from the Cotton Section of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has been re-elected unanimously as the Representative of the Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust from that section.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

The seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of The Indian States Peoples' Conference will be held on Sunday (the 3rd prox.), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the office of the Conference at Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

CONTRACTORS & LANDLORDS

are now taking full advantage of the Machine-made Doors and Windows manufactured by SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS, and it is worth while paying a visit to the above Mills, and have a look at the samples:—



These doors and windows are far superior in quality and workmanship to hand made articles, and are also cheaper. This is the largest Manufacturing Concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc., and is situated opposite Reay Road Station, Bombay, No. 10.

(Advt.)

LATEST COTTON NEWS

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 27.

The creeping Bull market started to work again and registered a further rise of 19 points to-day. In responding favourable Liverpool advices the market opened at a rise of 5 points, but soon declined in reappearance of yesterday's selling. Offerings were well absorbed by trade and speculative interests and prices after recovering early decline closed at net rise of 19 points.

Fluctuations in May delivery were as under:—

Opening	20.21	plus .05
	20.31	— .05
	20.34	— .02
	20.39	plus .03
	20.44	plus .08
Closed	20.55	plus .19

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market was due to open at a decline of 4 to 5 points, but in the absence of any selling pressure prices opened 4 points down for March delivery, while next crop delivery was 2 points lower. There was only scappered business and prices fluctuated withing a narrow range. However during the last hour the market developed into weakness and increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 6 points.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is due to open 10 to 11 points higher on Wednesday.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK

MAY.

	Feb. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	20.36
To-day's Opening Rate	20.41
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	20.55
Difference	+.19

LIVERPOOL

	Feb. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	10.57
To-day's Opening Rate	10.55
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.51
Difference	—.06
Broach Expectation	363-8-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Feb. 27.
Silver Ready	25 15 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Lower	0 1 0

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 27.
1st Settlement	58 9 0
2nd Settlement	58 14 0
3rd Settlement	59 2 0

Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 28, 1929.

RIOTS AND AFTER.

—:o:—

Sir Frederick Sykes in his speech opening the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council, while deprecating an enquiry into the recent deplorable riots in the City, said, "I and my Government have no desire to stand in the way of any such enquiry conducted by a suitable agency and at a suitable time, if a sufficient body of responsible opinion puts forward a request that such a course should be taken". The verdict of the Council, which passed the adjournment motion moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi, with a unanimity of non-official views unprecedented in the history of that body, should convince His Excellency and his Government that public opinion demands such an enquiry immediately. There is of course, much to be said in favour of the view advanced by His Excellency and re-expressed by the Home Member on Tuesday that an enquiry has the possible disadvantage of the continuance of bitter feelings which were better permitted to subside. As against this we have to bear in mind that, despite the intensity of the mob fury during the week and more of horrors through which Bombay passed, the riots have already become, to its citizens, a thing of the past. Bombay, in fact, has recovered from the riots in a way which has amazed every one and which proves that the inter-communal harmony of which this City has always been justly proud is proof against all onslaughts. The manner in which the prominent citizens and the Youth of Bombay worked together for peace and endeavoured successfully to quench the mob fury brings into relief the fact that the outburst of communal passion, short-lived thought it was, came to everyone as a surprise, for there was nothing in the relations existing among the two communities to cause it but there was everything in those relations to make it impossible. The causes of the riots, therefore, must be sought elsewhere and the need for enquiring into them becomes paramount. The recovery, astonishing to an outside observer but not to any of its citizens which Bombay has made, is a guarantee that an open enquiry, provided it is made by the right sort of men, will not "stir again the embers of dead miseries and and quarrels".

Mr. Hotson does not entirely shut the door to an enquiry but promises a Blue-book containing a complete report officially prepared as an alternative to it and assures the public that "if after the report has been placed before the public, there is still a strong feeling among responsible persons that an enquiry is necessary, Government will consider the matter again." We can understand an uncompromising refusal to institute an enquiry but the delaying tactics adopted by Mr. Hotson are utterly inexplicable. If an enquiry is to be really useful and adequate, it must be held now and immediately when the facts and evidence are available. To delay it even for a few weeks, would involve the destruction, by the sheer process of time, of much valuable information and evidence, and thus make the enquiry incomplete and futile. Besides, Government have entirely put themselves out of court in this matter by allowing the Under-Secretary of State and the Home Member of the Government of India to judge the city in the absence of sufficient data. As Mr. Munshi pointed out, unfounded charges had been levelled against the city by Earl Winterton in Parliament and by Mr. Crerar in the Assembly "perhaps under instructions given by the Government of Bombay" and before an enquiry had been made and even before the Home Member was in passession of facts judgment had been passed on the different phases of the riots. Government would, therefore, be guilty of gross injustice to the City, with its unblemished record, if they allow judgment against it to go by default. Besides, the Government of Bombay are hardly fair to themselves in resisting an immediate enquiry. We join Mr. Hotson in the eloquent tribute he paid to the Military and the Police and particularly Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police. Nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that the primary function of those in charge of Law and Order is to preserve Law and Order and to prevent lawlessness and disorder and not merely to put them down after they occur. That in a city like Bombay mob rule should have prevailed even for a day is a matter that demands searching enquiry if only to make such a catastrophe impossible in the future. Besides, much as the citizens appreciate the work of the Police and the Military it cannot be denied that the view is widely held throughout the City—and the Citizens' Peace Committee, of whose splendid work Mr. Hotson had not the courtesy even to make a mention, gave expression to it—the view, namely, that the measures which proved effective in quelling the riots were unduly delayed. This is a matter that demands investigation and it may be that as a result of the enquiry Mr. Hotson's statement that Government acted wisely and with due prescience would be justified.

The important thing to note, however, is not that an enquiry should be instituted but that the enquiry should be made by an agency in which the public has confidence. The names suggested for the Committee are those of men who have a distinguished record of public service but the principle on which they have been suggested is not wholly consistent with the true purpose of the Committee which is to discover the whole truth about the riots. The Muslims and Hindus cannot have better advocates than Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Chunilal Mehta respectively. But on this Committee we need not merely advocates of particular communities but also men in whom both communities have unshaken confidence. Nor is that all. It is absolutely necessary that the Committee should also contain men who have no close ties with Bombay and who bring entirely fresh mids to bear on the task. From this point of view we think it is necessary to have in the Committee some members from provinces other than Bombay. A Committee consisting, for instance, of besides Sir Chunilal and Sir Ibrahim, Sir Ali Imam or Mr. Hasan Imam, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will be an ideal Committee for the purpose. That it will carry out its work in an atmosphere free from communal bitterness is assured by the patriotic example set by the members of the Legislative Council who, by eschewing all communal controversy, placed the discovery of truth above all other considerations.

THE RISE IN THE INDIAN BANK-RATE

—:o:—

Sir George Schuster has not really solved the question of the high Bank-rate by simply taking the responsibility on himself. What does that "responsibility" exactly amount to? And to whom does he owe it? How is it to be enforced? The Finance Member knows perfectly well that for all practical purposes the "responsibility" he speaks of is as good as non-existent. We do not, however, press these points, merely from their constitutional or political importance, though that significance is also not to be under-rated. We consider the narrowly financial and economic points involved in the queries addressed to the Finance Member to be equally important, and the replies made by Sir George are hardly as satisfactory as the Assembly had a right to expect.

From the purely mechanical aspect of the adjustment of Bank-rate to the demand and supply of money, it is open to question if the answers of the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer are as convincing and as satisfacory as they might be. That the Government have expanded currency by 13-1|2 crores, and yet the demand for money continues to deplete the cash balances of the Imperial Bank is an argument, which, we suggest, reflects very adversely on the system of manipulating the volume of currency in the country, particularly from the standpoint of the correlation between the currency system and the trade demand in the land. Sir George, of course, uses that point to rub in the need for a Central Credit controlling institution. But, while nobody has questioned, in principle, the need for a systematic and scientific control of the credit system in the country, Sir George must not borrow and adopt the prejudices of his predecessor so far as to imply that what was objected to in the concrete shape it had taken was also to be regarded as negatived in principle. He may prove the need for a central bank for currency,—and, through that, for credit-control, ten times over. But he will never get Nationalist India to believe that a central institution of the type, and in the form, designed by the last Finance Member could ever work in the best interests of the country's economy. Sir George, moreover, is averse to disclosing the correspondence that seems to have passed between the Bank authorities and the Government of India, the former being apparently averse to raising the rate if Govrnment would not themselves play Shylock. The Bank authorities have only the interests of their clientele to consider, in the first place at least. Government, on the other hand, are supposed to consider the interests of the entire nation. And yet we have the strange spectacle of Government standing out for a high rate, while the Bank insists on a lower rate! Obviously, there is something rotten in the State of Denmark.

Apart from this question of the mechanism of currency adjustment, the larger question of policy, in so far as it is envisaged in the reply of the Finance Member, also gives rise to considerable uneasiness to those who have the true economic interests of the country at heart. We are not at all satisfied that there is a necessary or inevitable casual connection, such as the Finance Member implies, between the Bank-rate in England and that in India. The state of trade is, he tells us, not quite so bad as the questioner insinuated; and yet Government are forced to insist on a high rate, claiming at the same time to be utterly innocent as regards the need to mention the exchange ratio. If the balance of trade is in favour of India at a particularly heavy rate, Indian currency must be in high demand in foreign markets, which must needs put up the exchange value of the rupee. If Government keep up an adequate supply of currency to meet the special demands of the busy season, without charging a heavy rate of interest for the loan of capital to facilitate the issue of emergency currency, and if by this means the Imperial Bank is enabled to meet the demand for short term finance on more easy terms, the exchange for rupee might not go up higher, or might not even be so high as under the new legislation Government have got to maintain it. There is thus a choice to make,—between the prestige of Government in maintaining this high rate of the rupee exchange, and the demands of public economy. We cannot but condemn, even on general grounds, the spectacle of such a high Bank-rate, which in the last four busy seasons was never reached; and when, in addition, there are reasons to suspect that other motives besides those of pure finance might also be at work, we confess our uneasiness reaches dimensions which demand more comprehensive explanation than Sir George has vouchsafed.

A SORRY SCHEME

—:o:—

The memoranda submitted to the Simon Commission by the Governments of Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal and Madras have all leaked out more or less. So has the "confidential" report submitted to the Commission by the Bombay Legislative Council's Committee, which has been published by a contemporary. The Report is like the Committee, commonplace and utterly unrepresentative of public opinion. It is necessary to remind the public that the Committee consisted of Khan Bahadur G. N. Majumdar, Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hazrat Khan, Mian Miran Mahomed Shah, Mr. Patil, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. E. Miller. Those who have known the antecedents of these men will not be surprised at their report. They dare not ask for even complete provincial autonomy and would leave Law and Order to remain a Reserved subject for five years more, to be transferred thereafter only if the Governor agrees. But as if this were too bold a reform, the Committee like the European Associations asks for a number of "safeguards". One is the creation of an "Upper" Chamber of 30 members consisting mainly of representatives of "larger landed and commercial interests", two-thirds of whom are to be elected on the present franchise of the Council of State, and one-third are to be nominated by Government. This proposal the titled gentry of the Committee naturally regard as the best safeguard. But they are not satisfied with this. They would retain many of the Governor's extraordinary powers including that of certification. As an additional safeguard for the province and also for the whole country, they suggest, as do the European Associations, that "the position of the Government of India as against the Central Legislature should be strengthened." To this end they would provide a larger number of nominated members and introduce Dyarchy on a small scale in the Central Government. There is certainly some shrewd logic in the assumption that Dyarchy strengthens Government.

URIVERSITY ELECTIONS

TACTICS AND TENDENCIES

I.

(Contributed.)

Active interest in the present University Elections is due not only to the fact that the entire University Senate is to be reconstituted, on an elective basis largely, for the first time; but also to the less obvious fact of a growing public enthusiasm for such institutions. It is possible that in the years to follow, when one-fifth of the members elected from each constituency will have to retire and be re-elected, there will not be the same intensity of interest or enthusiasm; but if that happens, we will have to confess to having witnessed not the high tide of a deep ocean of public interest, but only the bubble inflation of a passing impulse. Hope, however, is eternal in every University enthusiast's breast that such a denouement will not take place.

The elections now in progress reveal, from the names and doings of the candidates, glimpses of what the future Senate is likely to be. The earliest election to be ordered was among the University people proper, i.e., College Principals and University Teachers, Professors and others included in that constituency. There is much in that, particularly in the Principals' Elections, which raises serious questions of tactics as well as objectives to be held in view. The earliest election to be held, however, and determined, is likely to be that in the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which takes place to-day. The glimpses got, from this election may, thus, not unfairly engage our attention in this.

PURPOSE OF CONSTITUENCIES.

It is open to question as to what proportion of the candidates as well as voters at such elections bear in mind the real purpose of instituting such constituencies, and exercising their right of representation. In this particular case, the authors of the University Act seem to have sought, by according representation to the mercantile and industrial community, through their several organisations, to interest the latter more actively, and substantially, than they have done so far in the cause of higher education. University developments cannot be accomplished without the aid of money; and as the Presidency Government is particularly hard-pressed for funds, it is but natural that for the frills and fineries of higher education,—at least as the mass might look upon this matter—they thought it best to interest the commercial community. Conversely, the commercial and industrial community have come to be sufficiently enlightened to consider the aid of higher education and scientific research as directly beneficial to themselves; and hence 'their' desire to obtain representation on the governing bodies of such institutions as the University, in the hope of getting them to orientate the educational policy and programme in the directions they specially favour.

CANDIDATES AND CANVASSING.

How far were these objects and purposes in evidence in the actual election of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Mill-Owners have already had an uncontested election, returning Mr. J. B. Petit, himself a member of the University Reform Committee, an enthusiast for education with sufficient actual work and institutions to his credit to make his election unexceptionable in every way. In the Indian Merchants' Chamber, there are many influential and enthusiastic persons, who, if they had chosen could have been returned equally uncontested. Unfortunately, they are too busy otherwise than in taking live interest in University education. Of the candidates actually offered themselves, Mr. S. R. Davar was the one most obviously to be recommended. It is not only because he has maintained, for 25 years now, a College of Commerce on his own initiative and responsibility, that the commercial community might be expected to recognise this his contribution. The fact that in this most highly commercialised and industrialised province of the Indian Empire, there is only one College of Commerce and that under Government authority, does not speak quite highly of the perception by the leaders of the commercial community of their own particular needs. Not only that. The fact that there is only one such College of Commerce recognised by the University for the latter's degrees and distinctions, grants a monopoly to that institution, which is liable to be abused, and which in fact has been abused in one or two cases, to the serious injury of an individual student. The latter has now no redress, no alternative, but to submit to the ruin of his career, unless education in Mr. Davar's unrecognised College of Commerce makes him a compensation. Mr. Davar has made no secret of his ambition to get his College recognised by the University, no matter at what cost to himself. His election to the Senate, had it taken place, would have placed him in an excellent position to promote the realisation of this ambition. He has, however, chosen to stand aside rather than make enmity with those without whose active support the future expansion of the college might be jeopardised. Of the remaining candidates, Dr. J. L. Desai was the first to see the futility of a contest where four candidates sought to divide the votes of a small constituency of some 480 odd members, since the elect from such a contest would be the elect of a minority.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Of the remainder, Mr. K. H. Vakil has his own methods of commending his candidature to his constituents. The tint and tone of his variegated and innumerable circulars have their own message to the discerning. His claims, however, for this seat consist in the support, as he himself says, of the leaders of the Chamber, and in his desire to secure adequate provision for technological education. The former is impossible to evaluate precisely; though, in point of results to Mr. Vakil, it is likely to be the most effective. So far as the latter claim is concerned, every thoughtful person in this city and Presidency must have the claims of technology at heart. In fact Dr. Viegas has more than once brought up the matter in the existing Senate, and that body itself has already recorded its opinion in favour of expediting this institution. What new achievement Mr. Vakil would seek to effect if elected remains to be seen.

The last candidate is Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A. His work in connection with the academic world is somewhat out of date, though in regard to the Indianisation of the entire shipping business of the country, including the education of shipmasters to the highest stage, he has identified himself so completely with that division of our national awakening that even academic pretensions are not lacking to him therein. Writer and speaker and publicist of an untiring energy for this cause, Mr. Haji is unfortunate; perhaps, in not having obtained in advance adequate backing from those who lead the members of the Chamber in the everyday concerns of that body. His absence from Bombay is also against him, and might be interpreted as evidencing his somewhat slighter enthusiasm for the honour he seeks. On the other hand, considering the urgency and importance of his work in the Assembly at Delhi, his supporters might assure themselves that the intelligent and independent voters, and such there must be in the Indian Merchants' Chamber in an overwhelming majority, will make their own allowance for this seeming lack of enthusiasm. If elected, Mr. Haji, like Mr. Davar, could promote the cause of a department of education, which cannot but be most welcome to the commercial community.

(To Be Continued).

representation of minorities seem to be the result of mutual accommodation. Separate electorates for Muslims are to be continued and, as one good turn serves another, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, Marathas and the Depressed classes are to have special reserved seats under joint electorates. Reservation is also allowed to Labour and the big landholders; but the former get only four seats and the latter, five. The reason for giving more seats to a handful of Zamindars is stated thus: "The enlarged Council which we have proposed will have much wider powers than the existing Council. It will also be deprived of the expert knowledge and advice of the official nominated members. It appears to us, therefore, to be very desirable that increased representation should be given to the more stable element of the population." The retiring expert officials may heave a sigh of relief that they will be worthily replaced. It is curious that the Committee is opposed to the separation of Sind. It does not even discuss the 'pros and cons' of the question and only remarks summarily that "there cannot be any justification for such a step being taken." It is not necessary to review further in detail this sorry scheme of constitutional reform. It is even more reactionary than the memorandum of the Government of Madras which we reviewed the other day. But what better could be expected from a Committee constituted as it is, which owed its existence mainly to officials and from which almost all Nationalists dissociated

Notes of the Day.

Unpleasant Prospects.

The Baldwin Government have been meeting defeat after defeat in practically every by-election and the average voter in Britain will be disinclined to help in returning the Tories to Parliament with a majority when he or she sees that the last budget produced by the Baldwin cabinet before the General Election is a gloomy affair providing for no relief in taxation. It is true that reductions are promised in Army expenditure and under the heads "Dominion Services" and "Colonial and Middle East Services" but such reductions can make no appeal to the voters who find that the Rating Relief Scheme which is to cost about fifteen and a half millions will only put more money in the pockets of the capitalist class while the burden of taxation on the middle and poorer classes does not stand a chance of being lessened.

One More Broken Pledge.

When the Government of Bombay pledged themselves six years ago to a policy of Prohibition within twenty years, many had their suspicions but were prepared to wait and see. Those suspicions are now being proved to be well-founded. The Government's method of a progressive 5 per cent annual reduction of liquor was followed fairly consistently till 1926. In 1927 the reduction was suspended in the districts of the Panch Mahals and East and West Khandesh. And for the year 1928-29 we are told that "further rationing has been stopped in the Presidency proper" excluding Sind. The worst is yet to come. Government contemplate opening with effect from April next shops in Bombay City for the sale of the poisonous drug known as 'charas' and reopening 17 shops recently closed in the West Khandesh District. Government also "anticipate that if a reasonable increase in the number of shops in other districts is similarly sanctioned, the full ration admissible for these districts will be more nearly worked up to with a corresponding effect upon the consumption of illicit liquor."

A Bait.

In short, Government's programme for the immediate future is one of increasing liquor shops and the quantities of liquor all round and of even legalising the sale of charas. This ruinous policy, which is also a breach of solemn pledge often repeated, is shameful enough. But the arguments which Government advance in favour of their flagrantly retrograde measures are more shameful. We are asked to believe that they still cherish the ideal of prohibition, and that the new measures are better calculated than the old ones to hasten the day of complete prohibition. Government say that illicit sale of liquor and drugs is increasing alarmingly and that the most effective remedy is to provide more facilities for obtaining licit liquor and licit 'charas'. We dread the day when licit cocaine will be freely sold as a sure step towards prohibition. Let the truth be told at once. Government hope to obtain revenue of over 3 lakhs through the sale of charas and more liquor. And they tempt the Council to approve the new policy with the bait of a promise that the fresh revenue will be utilised entirely for the Transferred subjects. It will be a crime for the Council to accept the new proposals.

Unjustifiable Encroachments.

We understand that Major S. S. Vazifdar Senior Physician and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, is shortly proceeding on leave and that Government contemplate appointing an Indian I.M.S. officer in his place. If we are correctly informed Government would be guilty of breach of a solemn undertaking given by them. A Government of India Resolution issued in May last year announced a list of civil appointments reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service. The post at present held by Dr. Vazifdar is not contained in the list. Under the terms of the Government Resolution therefore while present incumbents of posts other than those contained in the list could continue to hold them, no I.M.S. officer, whether Indian or European, could be appointed to any one of them. Bombay boasts of many physicians of the highest qualifications and it would be an unjustifiable encroachment on their rights to select an I.M.S. officer as successor to Dr. Vazifdar.

A Thought For The Day.

"The punishment and suppression of crime without injuring or oppressing innocence must be controlled by judicial procedure and cannot be safely left to be adjudged upon the opinions and moral certainties of men believing themselves to be capable, honest and conscientious."

FIGHTING BEGINS NEAR KABUL

Amanullah Gets More Support

ALL EYES TURNED TO NADIR KHAN

Ali Jan On Way to India as a Refugee

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Moscow.—A message from Termez says that fighting has begun between Amanullah's troops and Habibullah's supporters near Maidan, nineteen miles from Kabul. —Reuter.

ALI JAN TO COME TO PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Feb. 27.

A report says that Ali Ahmed Jan is reaching Peshawar to-day as a refugee through Mohmand territory. It is understood that he will stay in Deans Hotel. Speculation is rife as regards his future programme but nothing can be said with certainty.—A. P.

BRITISH CONSULAR AT KANDAHAR HELD UP

QUETTA, Feb. 27.

Owing to heavy flood in the river Arghesan between Chaman and Kandahar, which is uncrossable, Mr. Mahmud Khan, British Consul at Kandahar who was to have returned to Chaman has been held up. Motors and lorries have been detained at Takhtipul. There was heavy rain again on Monday night. But if weather conditions permit Mr. Mahmud Khan will leave Kandahar to-day.—A. P.

SIR F. HUMPHREYS' MOVEMENTS KEPT SECRET

PESHAWAR, Feb. 27.

Nothing is known yet regarding the future movements of the British Minister Sir Francis Humphreys.—A. P.

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI ACCOMPANIES NADIR KHAN

SERVED WITH NOTICE AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Feb. 27.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of The "Zamindar" who arrived here with General Nadir Khan was served with Gene by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The notice stated that in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner there was reasonable ground for believing that Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the peace of the Government of N. W. F. P. and that therefore under section 30 of N. W. F. P. Security Regulation 1922 and under Regulation 3 of 1928 Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was asked to remove himself at once via Khairabad.

Soon after the notice was served was taken in procession to the Railway station by his supporters.

HOW THE ORDER WAS SERVED.

Details are now available of the manner in which Maulana Zaffar-ali Khan has been externed from Peshawar by the orders of the N. W. Frontier Government. The Moulana Saheb accompanied General Nadir Khan to Peshawar and had maintained a close contact with the General for two days and also addressed a mass meeting which was attended by over 30,000 people from here. He also headed a Khilafat deputation that waited upon General Nadir Khan to discuss Afghan problems. He was suddenly served with an order under Section 3-E of the N. W. F. P. Security Regulation of 1922, as amended by Regulation III of 1928. The order was served yesterday at 9 o'clock by the Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, through Inspector Kasim Ali Shah on the Maulana, as he was returning from a friend's place. The news spread like a wild fire and by 10 o'clock when the Moulana proceeded to the Railway station to catch the train, a vast crowd consisting of both Hindus and Moslems followed him shouting "Long live Amanullah Khan", "Long live Free India", "Long live Nadir Khan", "Long live Zaffarali Khan."

Moulana Zaffarali Khan made a short speech calling upon the people of Peshawar to fight against the arbitrary Regulation that enable the Government to deport any man at a moment's notice without making any definite accusation against him.

A protest meeting will, it is understood, be held in Peshawar, in a day or two.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN TO GO TO KANDAHAR FIRST?

AFGHAN LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26.

General Nadir Khan and the leaders of the local Afghan community met in private conference to-day to decide on the General's future programme. The result is not yet known, but it is stated that the General may be persuaded to change his programme of going to the Shinwari country and may go to Kandahar first.—Free Press.

I AM ON MISSION OF PEACE

AFGHAN GENERAL'S SPEECH TO STUDENTS

(Censored).

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26.

General Nadir Khan and his brothers have removed from the Afghan Trade Agent's house to an open air bungalow on the Mall.

At eleven in the morning the students of the Islamic College, Peshawar, presented an address, which was read in pushtu by Mr. Nasullah Khan, a student of the said college. The professors and students were present in their college uniform, and a holiday was observed by the college. Many of the students of the Mission College and inhabitants of Peshawar and members of the independent tribes attended.

Amidst shouts of Allah-O-Akbar, his Excellency arose and replied as under:—

I heartily thank you for the sentiments expressed in the address you have presented to me this morning. As you can well see I am lean, thin, sickly and emaciated in body. But I thank God that my spirit is the same. This body now a victim to disease is the body of a soldier who had fought for his country and has now to fight for his fatherland. I am on a mission of peace. I want to put down the fire which is now raging in Afghanistan and so, with the help of God, try to bring about a glorious bloodless revolution. I am not actuated by any sort of selfish motive, as would be manifest to you in a fortnight. I heartily thank the students of Islamic College, Peshawar, and wish that they may become worthy sons of Islam. (Cheers.) The Anjuman Zamindar also presented an address this morning, which was replied to along with those students of Islamic College.—Free Press.

WHY HE ABDICATED

INTERVIEW WITH AMANULLAH

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The "Chicago Tribune" publishes an interview with ex-King Amanullah, wherein he says he abdicated the throne under the impression that an attack was directed against him personally and he wanted the people of Afghanistan to know that he had no personal ambitions for kingship or office. Consequently, he abdicated solely to avoid bloodshed and help in the orderly and peaceful development of Afghanistan. Later on finding the attack against him emanated from and was personally directed by a dacoit chief who was actuated by selfish motives and by no means intended to foster the national prosperity it became necessary and incumbent on him to resume reins of government. Events of the past few months continued Amanullah, are having a purifying effect even on the opponents of westernising reforms set a foot by him and these later are pledging themselves everywhere to support him "I am not responsible for bloodshed nor have any desire to shed blood but am only prepared to face the fact that such bloodshed might become necessary in the task of restoration of peace". Amanullah denied the wild rumours afloat to the effect that Great Britain inspired the revolt against him.—Free Press Beam Service.

NADIR KHAN DECIDES

TO PROCEED TO KANDAHAR

Censored.)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 27.

A monster meeting of the inhabitants of the Frontier Province, was held at Shaibagh, under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Peshawar. Maulana Abdul Hakim, president of Khilafat Committee presided. General Nadir Khan was expected to attend, but during the proceedings it was declared that owing to illness he was unable to attend.

After reciting some verses from the Holy Book, and Urdu and Pushto poems, a resolution was moved by Mr. Abdulrab Khan, pleader, in which General Nadir Khan was welcomed and was congratulated on his decision to proceed direct to Kandahar. The speaker hoped that the General will prove himself a helping hand to King Amanullah, and a pillar of strength to the Afghan Kingdom.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, a zamindar, in supporting the resolution praised

(Continued on last page.)

BOMBAY SHIP IN DISTRESS

Runs Aground Near Dunkirk

S. O. S. RECEIVED BY NORTH FORELAND STATION

LONDON, Feb. 27

The Northforeland wireless station has received following S. O. S. from the Ellerman liner "Croxtethhall" from Bombay to Antwerp and Hull: "Ran ashore on Sandettie Bank. Require assistance and tow. Launching boats."

The Sandettie bank lies in the Strait of Dover midway between Northforeland and Dunkirk.—Reuter Special Service.

FRANCO-BELGIAN AGREEMENT

DENOUNCED AS A FORGERY

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Brussels.—Strong indignation was voiced in the Chamber with regard to the alleged Franco-Belgian Secret Agreement which the Foreign Minister, M. Hymans, replying to interpellations, denounced as a forgery. He said that it was published by a newspaper noted for its hostility to Belgium and prompted by the wish to prevent fresh Belgo-Dutch negotiations. M. Hymans added that the 1920 agreement harmonized with the Locarno Agreement and contained nothing contrary to the League Pact. The agreement was supplemented by understandings between two general staffs solely aimed at the defence of the country. He hoped that the Dutch Government would collaborate with the Belgian Government in establishing true facts. A resolution was carried expressing confidence in Government and endorsing its protest, only four Flemish frontists and one Communist opposing.—Reuter.

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

Allegations Against M. Trotsky

CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOSCOW (via Kabul), Feb. 24.

(Passed by Censor.)

It has been announced that M. Trotsky for his anti-Communist activities has been deported from the territory of Soviet Russia and that a large number of documents have fallen in the possession of the authorities, establishing the fact of an organised conspiracy to overthrow the present regime by force. After a thorough investigation it has been ascertained that under the disguise of opposition, M. Trotsky and his comrades were fighting the Soviet Government from within in order to weaken its power and hinder its rapid development. It is also alleged that he was connected with some foreigners whom he instructed, from time to time, in their anti-Soviet anti-Communist activities. Such persons according to the Soviet Constitution, are liable to be shot.

In letting M. Trotsky go away the U. S. S. R. seems, first of all, to emphasize that it is too strong to be afraid of its opponents, whether individuals or organisations. The revolutionary post of M. Trotsky has also undoubtedly been taken in consideration.

M. Trotsky and his family have left for Turkey. He also carried with him his hounds and a great number of other materials of sport and luxury.

According to the foreign Press M. Trotsky will gather round him, in the near future, many of the anti-Soviet elements, but I think Turkey is too uncomfortable a place for such propaganda.

WHAT MAHATMA TOLD LORD IRWIN

Wanted An Honest Gestur

SIR JOHN SIMON'S OBSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE

(From a Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26.

The week just entering does not promise to be so epoch making as the one just expired. The first and foremost event using last week was the socio-political party which President Patel successfully brought about. Lobbies are still buzzing with stories about Mr. Patels' party. The political significance of the Gandhi-Irwin tea talk is exaggeraed n certain kuarcourtesy but the real trutph as spoken ters. Officialdom to all outward appearances looks upon it as a mark of simplex about in the lobbies is that the Government is very much perturbed at he talk of civil disobedience

Lord Irwi n was anxious to find out whether Mahatma Gandhi meant what he spoke and he spoke what he meant in December last, in Calcutta. The second point which i His Excellency wanted to find out was whether Mahatma Gandhi recognised Parliament's authority over India in the matter of legislation.

Mahatma Gandhi accepted the invitation of Mr. Patel with the idea of finding out how far Government had realised the seriousness of the situation and whether he would be compelled to embark upon his old non-co-operation.

Lord Irwin has it is reported found out from India's spokesman that he fully recognised Parliament's authority over India. His Excellency is reported to have told Mahatma Gandhi that when Parliaments authority was recognised, the latter was bound to give sufficient time for Parliament to think over the Indian question and must accept whatever reforms are granted. Mahatma Gandhi with his usual characteristic frankness told the Viceroy that if an honest gesture was made the time given by the Congress would be extended.

Mahatma Gandhi's reported recognition of Parliament's authority is strongly resented by one section of Congressmen as it s interpreted as a violation of the Madras resolution of Independence and the undertaking to extened time is not welcomed. This informal Gandhi-Irwin Conference is the forerunner of many more of such nature when the Viceroy will read the mind of the different schools of thought.

The second event was the stay of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri with Viceroy The latter is said to have taken the opportunity of discussing with the veteran politician the Indian situation. The Viceroy evidently realises that Government badly blundered in appointing the Simon Commission and His Excellency was partly responsible for unfortunately losing an opportunity of rectifying the mistake, though the major part of the blame lay at Sir John's doors.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar [illegible]

that the Responsivist Party, the Liberal Party and prominent politicians, including Mr. Jinnah or rather practically every one except the Congressmen who callenge Parliament's right to appoint the Commissioner were prepard to co-operate with Simon Commission provided an Indian Commission with coequal power coequal authority with the right of presenting their report to Parliament was appointed.

Lord Irwin pondered over the proposals for nearly three months and communicated them to His Majesty's Government in July. The Cabinet held a special meeting in the second week of July and decded to accept the proposals after a full discussion in which Lord Birkenhead took actve part and was mainly responsible for the decision.

SIR JOHN SIMON PROTESTS.

Sir John Simon when consulted strongly protested against the decision and offered his resignation as a sign of resentment. His contention was that after delivering his ultimatum on February 6th to the Indian leaders he could not compromise himself to grant them their terms, modified by Mr. Jayakar. He went further and said there was no necessity for the Government to climb down as he had received 500 memoranda from various bodies and individuals and the boyco t was fizzling out. On Sir John's assurance that he was confident of carrying out his work, the Cabinet revised its decsion and instructed the Viceroy to reject the proposas.

Lord Irwin held himself responsible for sending the proposals too late for Sir John Simon himself would have jumped with high glee if they had been sent in April instead of July, for the Chairman of the Commission was very much down-hearted when he sailed home after the Commission's last visit.

The Memoranda from "mushroom" politicians and bodies which Simon received in May and June encourage him to venture on his task as his reply to boycott.

In the Assembly the popular party is courting defeat in all important issues mainly due to the demoralisation entering into the members. Many do not care to attend the se sions regularly. A few find pleasure in basking in the sun and gardens. Others while away their time in the library.

The part played by some of the Muslim members is most unfortunate. When Mr. Jinnah is present, they all walk into the lobby into which Mr. Jinnah walks. When he is away they are astray and easily fall victims to the bait of the Government whips.

The absence of Moulvi Mohomed Yakub and Dewan Chamanlal, [illegible] Party mandate of Mr. M. K. Acharya and [illegible]

WAR CLOUDS IN EASTERN EUROPE

Dispelled by Soviet Russia

MOSCOW PROTOCOL SIGNED

Europe's Desire to Trade With Russia

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOSCOW (via Kabul), Feb. 18.

(Passed by Censor.)

The Central Executive Committee of Russia has ratified the Moscow Protocol signed between Soviet Russia, Poland, Rumania, Latvia, Esthonia on February 9th at Moscow.

The abovementioned Protocol is nothing more than the Kellogg Pact. It binds the signatories with no new obligations, but brings in force the Kellogg Pact immediately. Soviet diplomatists forsaw from the very beginning that it would take a long time for the Kellogg Pact to be signed and ratified by all the Governments, some of which saw, from the very beginning the hostile attitude against it; while on the other hand the need for peace in Eastern Europe was impossible. Under such circumstances, M. Litvinoff proposed all the Baltic States, Poland and even Rumania which still occupies a part of the Soviet territory, to sign the Pact in order to outlaw war as soon as possible. It was therefore after a very hard work of six weeks that M. Litvinoff acquired the signatures of the Governments, most of which seemed very far from the ideas of peace; and it was by the strong pressure of the public opinion of those countries (the overwhelming majority of which stands and stnggles for peace) that the militant elements in the countries are silenced.

Thus the war clouds in Eastern Europe for the time being, if not for a long time, are dispelled.

The signing of the Moscow Protocol has raised the prestige of Soviet Government in all the peace-loving circles of Europe and Asia.

American, British and French industrialists are openly demonstrating their desire to reopen and strengthen the trade relations with Russia. British industrialists have already decided to send a delegation to study the trade possibilities in Russia. The Germans signed on December 30 last, a supplementary trade Treaty to the existing trade treaty.

The European Press and public opinion value the signing of the Moscow Pact as a great success of the Soviet's peaceful policy.

LORD MORLEY'S INDIAN REGIME

"BULLYING ISN'T GOVERNING"

LONDON, February 26.

Mr. F. W. Hirst author of Lord Morley's life and letters writes a special review for the "Manchester Guardian" of Lord Morley's Indian regime in the course of which he refers to Morley's letter to his old friend Sir Alfred Lyall, then in the lower rungs of the official ladder in India, which is printed in extenso in Morley's Recollections.

Sir Alfred Lyall whom Morley described as the kindest and best of friends protested against Lord Morley's sustained vehement opposition to the Irish coercion on the ground that it was a dangerous example to educate malcontents in India. Lord Morley in a spirited retort said bullying isn't governing. Sir Alfred, Lyall had begged Lord Morley in view of the repurcussions in the east to throw his weight on to the scale of the first duty of Government, namely, protection of life as policy of weakness was fatal. Lord Morley refused the proffered advice and reminded Sir Alfred Lyall that Russia didn't find it an easy task to put down the nihilists of Austria to put down the Italian carbonri.—Free Press Beam Service.

CASE AGAINST MR. BHUTTO

MORE EVIDENCE RECORDED

LARKANA, Feb. 27.

Mr. Hagat was further cross-examined by the conspiracy trial against Wahidbux Bhutto, M.L.A. and others. Witness admitted that ther had been disputes between Osman one of the accused, and himself for the past seven or eight years.

Khan Mohmed Deputy Superintendent of Police of Shah Bunder Division was the next witness called. He said he learnt on the 20th that Assistant Superintendent of Police, Larkana, had come and his assistance would be needed. He informed the A. S. P. about his meeting Awais the accused at Jungshahi on 14th November.

Mr. Elphinston objected to what the accused told him going on record.

The court rose for the day.—A. P.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST BANK

NEW COMBINE WITH 2000 MILLION DOLLARS

LONDON, Feb. 26.

New York.—The formation of the biggest bank in the United States and the sixth biggest in the world is announced through the consolidation of the Guaranty Trust Company and the National Bank of Commerce. Their combined resources exceed 2,000 million dollars compared with 1,900 million of the National City Bank, hitherto the largest bank in America. The new bank's capitalisation will be seventy millions. The bank will

RIFLE PRACTICE AS NATIONAL GAME

INTER-COLLEGIATE CLUB FOR DELHI

A WELCOME MOVE

NEW DELHI, February 26.

An informal meeting convened by Dr. Moonje of the Principals of the Delhi colleges was held this evening at the residence of Mr. Mukherji, Principal of St. Stephens College. Besides the principals of the five colleges four professors and the Registrar of the Delhi University, Messrs. Rangbeharilal M.L.A. and Rev. Chatterji, M.L.A. were also present.

Dr. Moonje explained the object of the meeting which was to consider the feasibility of establishing an intercollegiate rifle club with the aim of making rifle shooting a national game for Indian youths to develop a healthy liking for shikar.

After full discussion it was unanimously decided to establish an intercollegiate rifle club.

A small sub-committee has been appointed to draw up a constitution for the club and prepare an estimate of the initial expenses needed for starting it. The next meeting will be held a week hence After the constitution has been adopted and the club formally established arrangements will be made to apply to Government for a suitable grant to the club.—A. P.

FORECAST OF TO-DAY'S GOVT. OF INDIA BUDGET

1. **Small Surplus.**
2. **Present Taxes to remain.**
3. **New Loan of about 30 crores with conversion rights.**

INSULT TO SPANISH KING

FATE OF DE RIVERA DICTATORSHIP

LONDON, February 26.

The Madrid correspondent of the Paris "Temps" states the Oath of Allegiance taken recently by the Officers of Spanish Army which had been in revolt deceives nobody. All attempts to overthrow the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera are likely, in the correspondent's opinion, to receive wholehearted support. The correspondent reports details of the various incidents in support of his position. For instance after the review of regiments King Alfonso was insulted, it appears. Also the Officers refused the cigarettes proffered by King Alfonso. When the King walked out of the messroom one officer smashed the wineglass filed for the Royal Visitor.—Free Press Beam Service.

GOVT.'S LAND REVENUE POLICY

Rao Bahadur Naik's Cut Motion in Council

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE

—:o:—

Talatis Serve Notices on Khatedars

Wednesday's debate in the Bombay Legislative Council was all about frosts and cold waves and it appeared as if a cold wave was actually blowing over the House since the proceedings were so boringly dull. The whole day was taken up by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik's cut motion which was taken advantage of by the elected members of the House to subject the land revenue policy of Government to a searching criticism, the opportunity was utilized by the members from mofussils to ventilate the grievances of their individual districts. Gujarat members were loudest in their protests against the methods pursued by Government in collecting revenue. They put their claim for special consideration as the crops in Gujarat have been greatly damaged by the recent frost. The members from Central and Southern divisions could not brook the idea that Gujarat should get any concession which was denied to their districts. The argument of these members was that if Gujarat suffered from frosts, other districts suffered from the cold wave. Hence the burden of their song was that their districts should be classed with Gujarat for the purposes of suspension of revenue. The cut motion was still under discussion when the House rose for the day.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Wednesday and after dealing with the previous days' unfinished question list, proceeded to discuss Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik's motion for a round cut in the grant of Rs. 54,9,600 under the head "Land Revenue-Reserve—Expenditure from Revenue".

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Mr. A. D. Shet (Ahmedabad District), supporting the cut, criticised a recent Government note on the question of suspension of revenue in Gujarat in view of the damage done to crops by frost. He challenged the statement in the note that collections had been suspended and affirmed that so far as Ahmedabad District was concerned not only there had not been a wholesale suspension of the revenue but on the contrary Talathis were collecting the assessment dues under instructions from the Mamlatdars. The speaker even produced a number of notices which were served upon some of the Khatedars in Ahmedabad District. He requested the Government to revise the orders issued by the Mamlatdars in view of Government resolution suspending the collection of revenue.

SUSPEND COLLECTIONS.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District) also supported the cut motion. He suggested that Government should immediately issue instructions by wire to Collectors to suspend the collection of revenue and not to resort to coercive measures. The damage done by the frost was very heavy and unless Government came to the rescue of the cultivators there were chances that the cultivators would not be able to find even seeds when the next cultivation would come. As a remedy, the speaker suggested that Government should open relief works to lessen the hardships of the cultivators.

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. W. W. Smart, Commissioner N. D., replying to the criticisms, said that Government had already issued orders to their District Officers to work the rules governing revenue collection in a liberal and sympathetic manner. He then read out to the Council a fresh memorandum which he had drafted on the previous day and which was going to be issued immediately reiterating Government's previous instructions to the Collectors. All officers from the highest down to the lowest were asked to carry out the orders in a spirit of sympathy. The speaker incidentally remarked that all manner of suspicion was thrown on the Government Officers with the result that these officers found it very difficult to work among the cultivators.

FIXATION OF "ANNEWARI"

Mr. Narayanrao Ganjal (Poona) supported the cut in a Marathi speech. He attacked the method by which the subordinate officers of Government fixed the "annewari" of crops. The "annewari" for the whole of he Taluka was fixed by inspecting the best crops in one or two places, very probably the crops which were next to "chowkies". It was time, he protested, Government revised their methods of fixing "annewari".

LOT OF THE PEASANTRY.

Mr. C. R. Shroff (Thana District), supporting the motion, related a series of grievances from which the cultivators in his constituency were suffering.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara) ventilated the grievances of his own district. Kanara, he said, was a very highly taxed district and the cultivators were comparatively poorer.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) urged that his district should receive the same consideration as was accorded to the districts in Gujarat.

DAMAGE TO SUGAR-CANE CROP.

Mr. N. E. Navale (Ahmednagar) pointed out that a great damage had been done to crops in his district by the cold wave. Sugar-cane was the crop which was worst affected by this wave. His estimate of the loss in his district alone was in the neighbourhood of a crore of rupees. He requested the Government to be considerate in collecting the land revenue in Ahmednagar district. He was afraid that if the revenue was collected in haste, it would be very difficult to give redress to the poor cultivators in the district.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, Settlements Commissioner, replied to the criticism and tried to defend the Government's land revenue policy.

IS THIS EFFICIENCY?

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai (Bombay—South) was as usual very vehement in his attack against the Government. Was it due to the efficient administration of Government, he asked, that the poverty of the Presidency was increasing? The sympathy of the Government, he said, was only lip sympathy. Government were never serious in finding out a remedy. In his opinion, Government were worse than landlords and capitalists as they had law on their side to back their greed. The speaker then pointed out several defects in the Land Revenue Code.

CAREFUL INQUIRIES ORDERED.

Mr. J. Ghosal, Commissioner, C. D., speaking for his division, said he had asked all the Collectors to make careful enquiries as to the extent of damage caused to the crops owing to frost and the cold wave. Government were taking proper measures to deal with the situation.

Mr. B. G. Pabalajani (Sukkur—Sind) supported the cut.

The debate over the cut motion was not concluded when the House rose for the day. The Council meets to-day at 1 p.m.

THE BASSEIN SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

The following motion of adjournment of which Mr. O. R. Stroff had given notice has been disallowed by the President of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"I move that the House do adjourn to discuss a definite matter of public importance viz. Introduction of revised rates of assessment in the Bassein Taluka in contravention of the Law and Rules governing the revision settlement."

AT THE CALL OF KHADDAR

—:o:—

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM TO RESIGN FROM COUNCIL

AHMEDABAD, Feb 27.

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's letter Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram has decided to accept the secretaryship of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee in connection with the visit of the Simon Commission at Delhi and to that end he is giving up his membership of the Bombay Legislative Council as from March 16th. He however commences the work of the Committee immediately.—A. P.

MADRAS PRINCIPAL YIELDS!

—:o:—

LAW STUDENTS ADMITTED IN COLLEGE

MADRAS, Feb. 26.

The cases of two out of the three law College students who had been asked by the principal to leave the college forthwith for persuading follow students to absent themselves from College in connection with the visit to the Simon Commission had been reconsidered and they have been readmitted to the College by Principal Rathinaswami.—Free Press.

EMBARGO ON VEGETABLE GHEE

—:o:—

Resolution Passed by Council of State

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

For an hour and a half this morning the Council of State discussed and eventually adopted without a division Lala Ramsarandas' resolution urging that import into India of solidified vegetable oil "Vanaspati" and other similar products be entirely prohibited unless they are given such permanent harmless colouring as may readily distinguish them from and render them unfit for ready mixing without detection with natural pure ghee. Mr. Ramsarandas also recommended that a prohibitive excise duty be levied on solidified vegitable oil "Vanaspati" and other similar cheap products manufactured in India unless they also permanently coloured. The mover declared that the producers of these articles were forcing on the people most undesirable food.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett said there was no sinster motive in Vanaspati ghee to kill the manhood of the Punjab. He summed up the Government's attitude to be thus, that they won't take part in the voting but would like to hear the various speakers in the House and come to a conclusion after they had considered public opinion and the replies of local Governments who had been circularised.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the motion as a very large number of the population in India was vegetarian and the best diet for them was ghee.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu based his support on the broad national policy to substitute the consumption of foreign goods with indigenous manufactures. Whenever cheaper foreign goods were introduced in this country the result had been that genuine indigenous stuff had been ousted from the market.

Sir George Godfrey opposed the resolution as some of his constituents were importers of vegetable oils. He contended that price of pure ghee was prohibitive for the poorer classes in India and the adoption of the resolution would mean benefitting the rich. It had been established that India could not produce a sufficient amount of pure ghee.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu: Can you give any figures?

Sir George Godfrey: No, I cannot give you figures.

Raja Motichand and Mr. Ramprosad Mukarjee also supported the resolution on the ground that Vanaspati was injurious to public health and was one of the principal diets in the U.P. and Bengal also.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

CENTRAL RAILWAY ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Dr. Rama Rau moved that the Central Advisory Council for Railways be reconstituted so as to give complete effect to the recommendations made by the Acworth Committee for a strong and popular Central Railway Advisory Committee and at the same time to enable that Council to coordinate its activities with those of the various Local Advisory Committees and to guide their policy in general. He complained that it was a waste of public money if the recommendations of Committees and Commissions appointed were not given effect to.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett explained that the present contitution of the Advisory Council was determined by the Convention of separation of audit and accounts scheme. The matter therefore rested with the present Advisory Committee and after it had expressed its opinion the question could be raised in the Council. What Sir Geoffrey Corbett did not understand was why the mover should try to eliminate the privilege of the Council's repre-entation in the Committee which the adoption of the resolution would mean.

The resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned till 5 p.m. tomorrow when the General Budget will be presented by Mr. Burdon.—A. P.

FIGHTING BEGINS NEAR KABUL

—:o:—

(Continued from previous page.)

very highly the General, and stated that, considering his abilities, his arrival at Kandahar meant the conquest of Kabul. He said that General Nadir Khan had declared that on reaching Kandahar he would act up to his words.

When Maulana Zafar Ali Khan began to speak against Maulana Mahomed Ali, he was asked to refrain from personal attacks.

Md. Abdul Ghafar Khan wished that the Afghans left making speeches to India and took up to the field of action. He stated that the attitude of the Government regarding medical mission have not yet been expressed, and that if the Government remained silent till the coming Sunday, another meeting will be organised on the same day to declare the final decision of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The speaker was followed by Mr. Mian Sirajuddin Paracha of Lahore, who said that King Amanullah Khan was the only man who introduced the Afghans to the powerful free nations of the world, and that the Afghan revolution is a step forward to India's freedom and that Indians shall support King Amanullah Khan with men and money.

The meeting was so over-crowded that the Khilafat volunteers who were well organised, were in much difficulty to keep the audience in order.

The meeting was adjourned after a prayer by Maulana Abdul Hakim to the Almighty to give help to King Amanullah Khan and good health to General Nadir Khan.—Free Press.

HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT OF AIR FORCE

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons replying to questions, Lord Winterton said that evacuation of the last members of the British Legation from Kabul was effected yesterday. He read Sir Francis Humphrys' tribute to the "historic achievement" of the Air Force since December 23rd in conditions which were always difficult, and recently almost insupersble on account of heavy snowfall. He was sure that the House of Commons would cordially endorse the tribute to members of the Air Force who had flown over a wild border country unharmed. They had been repeatedly under fire in the early days of operations one machine was shot down over Kabul, but its pilot was not hurt, and he had since renderrd Sir F. Humphrys invaluable assistance. Lord Winterton, describing the recent dangerousness of the task owing to the weather, mentioned that one of the machines was forced to land because its engine fronze during the flight. Its two occupants were successfully evacuated by air.—Reuter.

NO NEED TO SUSPECT BRITAIN OF INTERFERENCE

—:o:—

LONDON, February 27.

Through the Air Force a situation that might have proved very delicate and dangerous has been avoided, says the "Daily Chronicle" extolling the Air Force for its performance in Afghanistan. It considers the withdrawal of British Legation wise as Britain must be neutral in the event of civil war in Afghanistan and now that the British have evacuated there is no reason why Britain should be entangled or suspected of interference.—Reuter.

BACHA PREPARE FOR A FIFHT

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 26.

The latest news from Shinwari and Mohmand territories confirm the reports that Ali Ahmed Jan is again busy collecting some followers. It is believed that if he succeeds in his attempts he may again make Jallalabad the headquarters of his activities.

Those who arrived here to-day from Kabul state that Bacha-i-Saqu's military preparations to meet Amanullah Khan at Maidan, a distance of about twenty miles from Kabul towards Kandahar, are in full swing. He is said to have so far collected about nine thousand troops, most of whom belong to Kohidaman. The latest batch of recruits is sent from Kohidaman by Bacha-i-Saqqu's right-hand man and the Commander-in-Chief, Sayed Hussain, who has been out on a campaign of recruitment for the last fortnight. He at last marched triumphantly into Kabul with a red flag in front of which there was the following inscription in bold letters: "Jehad Fi Sabilullah Said Hussain Habibullah" which translated into english means "We are proceeding on a holy war for the sake fo God under the command and guidance of Said Hassan Habibullah". This and other inscriptions as well as Sayed Hassan's demand, as reported a few days ago, for inclusion of his name in the new coin go to confirm the news of some sort of tension which has given rise to misapprehensions between the two comrades-in-arms Said Hassan and Bacha-i-Saqqu, which news is confirmed by the latest arrivals who go a bit further and state that Bacha-i-Saqqu has taken advantage of Said Hassan's absence on a recruiting campaign and appointed another favourite of his as the Commander-in-Chief of his forces.

Twenty deserters who escaped soon after their recruitment were arrested, it is said, by Bacha-i-Saqqus men on the 21st February and awarded exemplary punishments. They were ordered to be black faced, paraded throughout, and then made over to the military authorities for court-martial.

SAFETY FIRST PRINCIPLE

The latest arrivals state that Bacha-i-Saqqu has ordered that no arms and ammunitions should be issued to the new recruits unless they pass through a period of probation and give full satisfaction as to their credentials and good faith.

A Kohidamani military officer, it is stated, was carrying away ten rifles when he was detected by soldiers on sentinel duty who demanded an explanation for his carrying so many rifles single handed whereupon a scuffle followed and the Officer is said to have been bayonetted then and there causing instantaneous death. Bacha-i-Saqqu was immediately informed of the incident and he is said to have expressed his utmost pleasure at the sentinels attitude. The dead body of the murdered officer was ordered to be carried upside down on the back of an ass.

ABSORBING TOPIC IN KABUL

General Nadir Khan's arrival is said to be the absorbing topic of the day in Kabul. He is awaited there with great interest and expectations by people who believe him to be the only saviour in the present crisis. Everyone is praying for his safe retudn home and success in his mission of peace and prosperity for the Motherland. It is fervently hoped that the General will secure some sort of truce between the contending parties and thus save the country from the threatened bloodshed of a very serious nature. It is believed in well-informed Afghan circles here that the General may most probably proceed to Kabul and postpone his visit to Kandahar, though the adherents of both the contending parties, Amanullah Khan and Bacha-i-Saqqu, are strenuously busy in winning over his sympathies for their respective masters ever since the General's arrival in Peshawar. It is also said that some people have advised the General to proceed to Shinwari territories and lead them to take possession of Kabul on behalf of Amanullah. He has, however, not yet made up his mind one way or the other. He may probably issue a statement to-day as to his final decision though, it is stated as certainty in some quarters that he has abandoned all idea of proceeding to Kandahar even though hard pressed by some leading adherents of Amanullah Khan.—A. P.

THAT'S ALL TOMMY-ROT

A Historic Protest in a Historic Place

—:o:—

"WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" EXPOSED

LONDON, Feb. 7.
(By Mail)

The ways of the so-called civilised races with the aboriginal races with whom they come into contact in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world has long been before the public. In most regions the "natives" had been civilised out of existence. Where that happy fate had not overtaken him, his life is being made a little well on earth. A passionate protest against this method of discharging the white Man's burden was entered the other day at that most unlikely place, the Old Bailey.

A HISTORIC PROTEST.

The Old Bailey had in its long history no doubt witnessed scenes of poignancy and passion and excruciating agony But Antony Martin Fernando, aged 65, made however a historic protest at a historical place against the treatment meted out to Australian natives by the English colonists. The accused had to answer a charge of common assault in presenting a loaded revolver at Mr. Phillip Limbar.

"HATE BRITISH GOVT."

According to the prosecution, the accused had been imprisoned without trial by the Fascist Government of Italy in 1923 for distributing phamphlets accusing the British Government of systematically exterminating the aborigines of Australia. On release he came to England. The witness added:—"Fernando declares he has witnessed murders and cruel treatment of the blacks in his native country, which have gone unpunished, and this has caused him to hate the British Government."

"ALL TOMMY-ROT"

Hitting the dock with his fists and gestigulating wildly, the prisoner declared:—"They say we are savages, but that is all tommy-rot. The white man came along and got us down. If we are not shot we are exposed to slow starvation or hung."

Two barristers, under whom Fernando had served, spoke on his behalf that they had both found him perfectly honest and straight[illegible]

NO SENTENCE [illegible]

Sir Earnest W[illegible], the Recorder, was evidently impressed by this testimony to the accused's character. He therefore did not pass sentence of imprisonment on the man, but remanded him till the March sessions to see what could be done for him. The Recorder added that Fernando had very strong views concerning white people, and it was provoking that any one should call attention to his colour. He would ask the barristers who spoke for Fernando to see what they could do in order that he might be properly looked after. Whatever Fernando might say about the white people the Recorder thought that they were not entirely without a sense of justice.—Free Press.

SPECIAL TOUR TO AGRA AND DELHI

—:o:—

ATTRACTION FOR INDIAN TOURISTS

Taking advantage of the fact that the Easter and Holi holidays this year fall in or about the same period, the B. B. & C. I. Railway propose organising a special tour for Second and Third Class passengers to Agra and Delhi. This tour will be undertaken by special train leaving Bombay on the 23rd March and returning to Bombay on the 1st April which will be the day following Easter Monday. By a happy combination of circumstances the three days halt which it is proposed to make at Agra will coincide with the full moon thus enabling tourists to see the celebrated Taj Mahal under the most ideal conditions. From Agra, the train will proceed to Delhi where a halt of three days has been arranged to visit the Capital City which is unsurpassed by any other city in India for sights of historical and archaeological interest. The fact that reduced fares are being notified by the Railway to intending passengers by this train is in itself an inducement to travel by it, but what seems to us an even greater attraction is the fact that the fares quoted include all charges connected with catering and sleeping accommodation for the tourist during his Holiday.

DEATH OF MR. N. K. SHAIKH

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 26.

Death took place on Sunday night of Mr. Noormohmed Kader Shakh, J.P., at his residence at 'Sachin House' after a long illness extending over an year. He was a Municipal Councillor and a leading Mahomedan of Surat. The deceased received a severe shock during his illness by the sudden death a few months ago of his elder brother Mr Mohmed Kader Shaikh, Collector of Thana District, with the result that his health took a turn for the worse, and ultimately caused his death. Municipal Offices and Schools were closed yesterday as a mark of respect for the deceased.

The Corporation meeting also stood adjourned to-day without transacting any business.

DEPRESSED CLASS CHILDREN AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

—:o:—

GOVT. REPORT ON REFUSAL OF ADMISSION

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Director of Public Instruction reports that during 1927-28 despite orders to the contrary there were a number of schools managed by local authorities which refused admission to children of the Depressed Classes. The orders issued in this connection a few years ago declared that schools maintained or aided out of public funds which refuse admission to Depressed Classes will be deprived of assistance from such funds and Educational officers have been called upon to see that no disability is imposed on these children in any school conducted by a public authority in its own or in a hired building.

In the Bombay Division a school in the Thana District and about 18 schools in the Ratnagiri District have failed to give admission to Depressed Class children. Of the 18 schools in the Ratnagiri District where Depressed Class pupils were not allowed admission, or if admitted, were not allowed to sit together with other pupils three refused admission because the schools were held in Dharamshalas, and one because the school meets in a temple. In another case the villagers objected to admission because there was a separate school for Depressed Classes.

In the Central Division there were eight schools, seven in Ahmednagar and one in East Khandesh, which refused admission to Depressed Class pupils. These were either schools held intemples or in rented buildings the owners of which do not allow admission for Depressed Class pupils.

There have been no cases of refusal of admission in the Northern Division except in Surat. Here the Education Inspector observes the admission was refued to Depresed Class pupils only in cases where the schools meet in temples or Dharamshlas In some cases the Depressed Class people themselves withdrew their children from schools in order to avoid friction with Advanced Classes on whom the former depend for their livelihood.

In the Southern Division and Sind there have been no instances where admission was refused.

BUDGET DISCUSSION ON MARCH 4

—:o:—

ASSEMBLY WORK

DISCUSSION ON SHORTAGE OF WAGGONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

When the Legislative Assembly met today Mr. Jinnah on his return from Bombay took his seat while Colonel Gidney was welcomed back to the Assembly as the entire debate on the Railway Demands for grants had been an attack on the Anglo-Indian community and the non-official members were sorry that Col. Gidney was not present.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas raised important question of shortage of wagons for carrying coal as a result of which several factories were threatened with the prospect of closing down.

Sir George Rainy said that the difficulties had been caused by certain abnormal phenomena. Firstly, due to scarcity in parts of U.P. owing to partial crop failure there was a great upcountry movement causing congestion in Allahabad division. On the other hand, there was comparatively little downward movement with the result that wagons were moving down empty and Government were not getting a return on them. The Port Commissioners of Calcutta had said they had never known such heavy traffic upward at this time of the year. No less than 1,43,000 tons of wheat had been imported from Australia of which only 52,000 tons had been so far moved upcountry. There was on the other hand, no wheat import at this time last year.

Similarly, 33,000 tons of rice had been imported compared with only 6,000 tons of last year. Government had arranged to get surplus wagons from N. W. R. and G. I. P. and Chief Mining Engineer has been told to release wagons and stop loco coal loading as far as possible. Wagons Interchange Officer had been authorised to act promptly regarding interchange of wagons. Mr. Sheridan, General Member of the Railway Board, had arrived at Calcutta this morning to handle the situation. Sir George Rainy promised to make another statement on Monday on basis of Mr. Sheridan's report. He assured the House that the Government considered extremely important the movement of coal to meet urgent demands of industries. (Applause.)

THE FAVOURED FEW.

Mr. K. C. Neogy: What is the distribution of wagons between colliery proprietors?

Sir George Rainy: Since, I think, the middle of January percentage system has been reintroduced, the same system as was in force prior to 1923-24.

Mr. Neogy: Is the Government aware that this system was resorted to without a warning to the trade?

Sir George Rainy: I can't answer offhand.

Mr. Neogy: Isn't it a fact that as a result of this system the favoured few benefit with the result that the custom of buyers goes to selected collieries.

Sir George Rainy: I am prepared to enquire into that fact.

Mr. Neogy: Is the Hon'ble Member aware that there are already signs that the old complaint about bribery and corruption regarding wagon supply is likely to be repeated in this country.

Sir George Rainy: I agree as the result of serious shortage of wagons such abuses are likely to reappear. I fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation. That is one of the reasons why Government take a very serious view of the matter and are anxious to do anything they can to rectify the position at the earliest possible moment. (Applause).

CORRUPTION IN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Neogy: Is the Hon'ble member aware that the Acworth Committee referred to this corruption which prevailed on all railways and urged precautionary measures?

Sir George Rainy: The recommendations of the Acworth Committee are not within my recollection but I am indebted to the Hon'ble member for drawing my attention to them.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas thanked Sir George Rainy for his statement.

Some laughter was caused by Pundit Kunzru raising question of Goalas (cow-owners) keeping cows in outhouses of officers' bungalows in New Delhi and being prosecuted by New Delhi Municipality before Resident Magistrate who also happened to be Secretary of the Municipal Committee. He asked the Government to stop this harrassment as the officers concerned were prepared to make Goalas observe sanitary conditions.

Mr. Bajpai replied that the Government were making enquiries and he would make a statement.

Pandit Kunzru asked whether some Goalas had not been prosecuted under section 115 Punjab Municipal Act which did not apply to these cases.

Mr. Bajpai said his own Goala had been prosecuted. (Laughter.)

BUDGET DISCUSSION ON MARCH 4.

Mr. Crerar, made a statement on Government business for first week of March. There would be a general Budget discussion on 4th and 5th March. On the 6th of March Government would introduce a bill amending the Tariff Act and also move its consideration and passage the same day. Government would next introduce a bill amending the Transfer of Property Act and another Transfer of Property Act (Supplementary) Amending Bill and also move the same day these be referred to select committees.

A motion would be made that the bill amending Income-Tax act as reported by the Select Committee be circulated for opinions and that Workmen's Compensation Bill as amended by the Select Committee be considered and passed. Any business remaining from the sixth would be handled on 8th March as 7th is put down for voting of demands for grants.

STATE CONTROL & B. N. RY.

The control that is being exercised by the Railway Board over the Bengal Nagpur Railway was discussed on a motion of Mr. B. Das. He felt that there was little or no Government control over the company-managed railways.

Mr. Nilkant Das urged the effective employment of Ooriyas over the B. N. Ry.

Mr. Kelkar wished to know if there was any definite principle for fencing off the railway lines in India.

Dewan Chamanlal pointed out that there was insufficient control over the B. N. Ry and specially mentioned the Appropiation report of the Auditor-General in which certain irregularities and shady transactions by the B. N. Ry administration were mentioned. He wished to know if the B. N. R. could be taken over by the State earlier than 1950.

NOT TILL 1950.

Mr. Parsons replying to the debate stated that they could not take over the B. N. R. before 1950. Regarding the charge of irregularities he said they were brought to his notice just before they were appearing before the Public Accounts Committee. They had not time enough to go into details. Subsequently, these irregularites were fully examined by the Director of Finance and he hoped when they met next time at Simla he would fully satisfy the Public Accounts Committee.

The motion was negatived.

KALYAN POWER HOUSE.

Sir Purshotamdas raised an important question on the Kalyan Power House. He said Government had, contrary to the opinion of the Standing Finance Committee on Railways, undertaken these works which Government estimated would cost them Rs. 97 lakhs. He asked Government to mention the revised estimates which he feared had probably gone up to Rs. 380 lakhs.

At this stage audibility suffered as a result of the terrific noise made by the Hinaidi and the seven Victorias which reached Delhi from Peshawar after their work of evacuation and passed over the Council House.

Mr. Parsons said he was not ready with the revised estimates but he would have statement prepared and placed on the table of the house.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared that the Standing Finance Committee on Railways did not agree to the setting of the Kalyan Power House though Government in a secret memorandum justified such a step for reasons which included their fear that continuity of supply by the Tatas could not be sure and that in case of a civil commotion Government could not depend for such essential supply on a private firm. This argument was however two years later thrown to the winds when the electrification scheme of the Madras suburban railways was entrusted to a private firm. The only difference was that while in the case of Bombay the firm was an Indian in the case of Madras it was a foreign firm.

Sir Darcy Lindsay characterised the action of Government in undertaking the Power House at Kalyan without awaiting the Standing Finance Committee's approval as high handed. (Applause.)

Mr. B. Das said the genesis of Government's decision was distrust of Indians in case of war when the Government did not wish such a vital supply to be in Indian hands.

Mr. Das had not concluded when the clock struck five and the guillotine was applied amidst general applause. The House divided and the cut moved by Sir Purshotamdas was defeated by 36 votes against 33.

Other demands were then put one by one and carried. There was a division on one of them when Mr. Rangaiyer had only two others to support him against 36 on the Government side.

The House adjourned till tomorrow when the General Budget will be presented.—A. P.

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EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

—:o:—

GERMAN CINEMA EXPERT'S VIEWS

A recent visitor to India from Germany is Herr Schueneman, a well-known "Cameraman" in the German film industry interviewed by our Special Chne Representative Herr Schuneman said he is in this country for the last three months on a mission of a picture production of a picture production and is on his way back to Germany via Colombo.

Our Representative had a long conversation with him about the future of the film industry in India and his impressions about the same.

Herr S. is one of the famous and able camerman of Germany. Hhe is one devoted himself to this profession since the last twentyfive years and as a cameraman he has approved his abilities in the production of several popular films. He was called upon to participate in the film expeditions to Sibiria, Africa and other oriental countries. At present he is in this country for the second time for "shooting" a picture on behalf of a British concern. Herr S. is very sympathetic towards the aspirations of young India and hoped that Indian film industrialists will not lag behind the Western producers in bringing out on the screen good and standard pictures, which will have an easy access to the European, American and other markets of the world.

After formal talk, Herr S. asked our Representative to excuse him for his frank expression and remarked: "The greatest drawback of the Indian film industry is that the people engaged in the film production are not open to foreign advice easily. They do not care to learn from anybody else I saw several studios here and I find the whole structure and working of it quite primitive. Your people are doing exactly the same as we did about twenty years ago. I really do not understand why you should spend time and money in experimenting when the West has done the pioneer work at a tremendous cost and has made things easier for others to follow. The introduction of new economic lighting (use of filament lamps) in the studios and the use of panchromatic film for indoor and outdoor work have brought about a revolution in the production technique of the film industry and the old and new concerns wishing to make a start in the field cannot afford to neglect these innovations. The best course in my opinion would be to import, for a short period foreign technicians—one architect (art director), one cameraman and one or two technicians for laboratory work from abroad to train your people who are most fitted to undertake and carry out their work soon. Of course, the foreign technicians must be sympathetic and ready to teach Indians, therefore their selection must be cautiously and carefully made. They must, on no account be abenturer (adventurers). The difference between the work here and there is that Orientals are slow. As far as tempo of work is concerned you stand the same comparasion to Europeans as they in their turn do to the Americans. From personal experience, I have seen that Indians adapt themselves soon to the raped Western ways of business that of discharging work and duties promptly.

NATURAL APTITUDE FOR ACTING.

"Indians are among the best actors of the world I have found but the methods of work in Indian studios require immediate changes. The directors of the film never care to see through the cameraman seems to be cranking the handle of the camera without the least interest in his work. To my mind, the grotesque way in which the actors and actress paint their faces for the make up seems ridiculous. In our production here we have seldom used powders and creams for make-up. Only the lips and eyebrows are slightly worked out. But there is abundant technical material at India's service. The Agfa panchromatic film for example, which we have been using all along, has given us remarkably good photographic results."

India has got abundant material for film stories in her history, mythology, present-day social life and beautiful and natural sceneries for the shooting of pictures; and if this properly made use of it will surely bring bright and good prospects to the industry in particular and the nation in general, which will not fail to open markets in Europe and America—an economic necessity for the progress of the industry.

TENNIS

—:o:—

W. I. TOURNAMENT

—:o:—

TOMONAGA'S GREAT VICTORY OVER PITT.

On Wednesday the final of the Men's Singles provided some sensational results Tomonaga gaining a great victory over Pitt in the straight sets. The latter began well and led at 4—1 and later at 5—2. But Tomonaga made a wonderful recovery at this stage and by dint of brilliant tennis marked by powerful forehand and backhand drives, won five games in succession and the set. Not content with this he maintained his form, or rather improved on it, and won a love set after it thus making eleven successive games. It was a sensational match and Tomonaga fully deserved his splendid victory. This, however, in no way detracts from Pitt's play. In the opening set he was a match for his opponent and put almost as much speed on the ball. His court craft was brilliant, and when he backed this up with some excellent passing shot down the side lines, Tomonaga found himself helpless at the net and had to resort to the baseline. The eleventh game of the initial set was a protracted affair, going to several deuces, and the Jap was greeted by hearty applause when he eventually won it. From now on Tomonaga seemed to have found his length, for he hit harder than ever on both sides. Pitt put up a great fight, but the Jap was irresistible and thus the championship changes hands.

In the semi-final of the Men's Doubles Take and Pereira beat Dastoor and Gazdar after a gruelling struggling. The first set went to them, but Dastoor and Gazdar levelled up matters in the second set which consisted of twenty-four games. Take and Pereira, however, won the deciding set comfortably and will meet Taku and Tomonaga in the final to-day.

Mrs. McDougall beat Miss Stebbing in the final of the ladies' event, not however, without a tough fight, and in the unfinished mixed match Lahey Bean and Mrs. McDougall had no difficulty in bagging the requisite two games to give them a victory over Mr. and Mrs. Miller. They will meet Pitt and Mrs. Prophet in the other final to-day when Lady Sykes will be present to distribute the prizes.

The results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—FINAL.

Tomonaga beat Pitt, 7|5, 6|0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—FINAL.

Mrs. McDougall beat Miss Stebbing 7|5, 6|1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Take and Pereira beat Dastoor and Gazdar 6|4, 11|13, 6|1.

MIXED DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Lahey Bean and Mrs. McDougall beat Mr. and Mrs. Miller 7|5, 6|4.

REMOVING DISABILITIES OF WOMEN

—:o:—

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. has appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Shrimati Basumati Devi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and myself (convener) to prepare a scheme to give effect to clause (6) of the programme which runs as follows:—"Measures shall be taken to remove the disabilities of wommen and they will be invited and encouraged to take their due share in national up-building".

I have, therefore, to request through your esteemed paper, suggestions, both from men and women, which would hasten the national up-building.

I feel from my experience in public life extending over a dozen years, that in matters political women are no better than the untouchable of our country.

It is the traditional modesty of the Indian women that is restraining them from falling in the foot-steps of Pankhursts and Pespande who won the rights of women in the West.—Yours etc.

AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

HAMMERED TO DEATH

—:o:—

VENUS CINEMA TRAGEDY

The coroner held an inquest touching the death of Meherwan Rustom Irani (25) who it was alleged was done to death with a hammer by Chhagan Manji, a sweeper in the Venus Cinema at Chinchpokli on Sunday last. The evidence showed that the deceased was a general store keeper in the cinema. He had an altercation with the wife of the suspect's brother as she had entered the compound by climbing the fencing. Both the woman and her husband abused the deceased and they were ejected out of the compound. After a few minutes the suspect came with a hammer and struck the deceased at the back of the right ear and ran away. The next day the suspect was arrested near J. J. Hospetal while getting down from a tram car at the instance of the manager of the cinema and the deceased identified him as his assailants. He died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of death due to the fracture of the skull caused by the suspect.

SIR K. V. REDDI ENTERTAINED

APPEALS TO INDIANS TO UNITE

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Capetown.—Sir K. V. Reddi was entertained at a banquet, to-night by a most representative gathering of Indians and Europeans. He appealed to Indians in South Africa to combine and thus strengthen his position as Agent; especially should they combine on political questions.—Reuter.

ABOUR LEADER CONVICTED

—:o:—

MUKUNDLAL SIRCAR GETS 6 MONTHS' JAIL

ECHO OF S. I. RAILWAY LOCKOUT

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 26.

Charged with sedition in respect of a speech which he delivered at Trichinopoly just after the lock-out in the S. I. R. Workshop Mr. Mukundlal Sircar of Calcutta was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment under Section 124A I. P. C. by Mr. Sivarama Krishnan, Special Magistrate.

The conspiracy case in which Sircar, Singaravelu Chetty and sixteen others are accused is being heard by the Sessions Judge.—A. P.

S AFRICAN INDIAN DEPUTATION

—:o:—

PRESENTED TO MINISTERS BY HON. SIR K. V. REDDI

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.

A deputation of South African Indian Congress was introduced by Sir K. V. Reddi to the Ministers of Justice, Finance, Labour, Posts and Telegraphs and Interior whom the deputation interviewed regarding the various grievances of Indian community. The deputation was received sympathetically by Ministers who deferred respective repnes.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME AT WORK

—:o:—

DADAR COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

The Council of the G Ward District Congress Committee met on the 23rd inst. and resolved to carry out the programme of work decided upon by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at its recent meeting held at Delhi. According to this programme three out of the four Sundays of every month are to be devoted for (1) boycott of foreign clothes by hawking khadi and collecting foreign clothes for destruction (2) for anti-drink propaganda and (3) for display of physical culture. To these the Council has added enrolment of congress members on one Sunday. Thus all the four Sundays of the month from 1st April (For March the Working Committee's programme for the Sundays will be strictly observed) will be used to the best advantage in working out the congress programme thus:—

First Sunday — Enrolment of congress members

Second Sunday — Hawking of Khadi

Third Sunday — Anti-drink propaganda

Fourth Sunday — Display of physical culture

The Committee appeals for 25 volunteers who will give six hours of every Sunday for the above work. These volunteers will equip themselves with Khadi Uniform and attend the parade classes that will be held at 5-30 A.M. every Sunday. They will be liable for service when public meetings are held, when khadi is hawked, when congress members are enrolled, in fact in all activities that the Council may decide from time to time. It is hoped that this small number of volunteers will be enrolled in no time and that the Committee will be in a position to start the work from 3rd March.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The working out of the programme entails expenditure which the present finances of the committee cannot meet. The Council therefore appeals to the public of G Ward to contribute their best towards the expenses. As a beginning the Council members have decided to contribute a minimum of one percent of their monthly income following the lead given by Pandit Motilal Nehru under whose presidentship at Calcutta it was decided that congressmen should contribute a percentage of their income for congress activities. Those of the nationalist public who cannot render personal services to the Committee cannot do anything better than rendering financial assistance to the Committee. It is hoped that the public spirited citizens of G Ward will not withhold this small assistance to the Committee.

PROGRAMME FOR MARCH.

The programme for the month of March in pursuance of the Working Committee's programme will be as follows:—

Sunday, (3rd prox) 8 A.M to 12 noon Enrolment of Congress Members Sunday, (10th prox) 3 P.M. Swaraj Procession starting from Congress Office and terminating at the open public space near Tilak Bridge where a meeting will be held at 6 p.m. and the Working Committee's resolution passed. Sunday, (17th prox) 8 A.M to 12 Noon, Khadi Hawking Sunday, (24th prox) Propaganda meeting against Drink. Sunday, (31st prox) Display of Physical Culture.

To inaugurate the programme for the G Ward, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, (the 2nd prox) at 6-30 P.M. near Tilak Bridge.

Coughs-

Here is a sure and certain remedy—

When you feel a cough, cold or a sore throat coming on, start taking Evans' Antiseptic Throat Pastilles. Put a pastille in your mouth and as it dissolves, you will feel a refreshing, soothing feeling spreading through the mouth, nose and throat.

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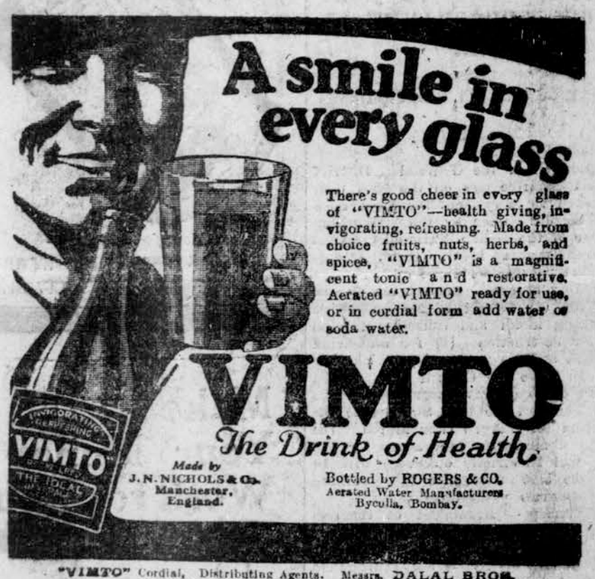
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8-11-29

SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL FOR BOMBAY

—:o:—

British Delegation's Recommendations on Venereal Disease

MAKE BROTHEL-KEEPING ILLEGAL

It will be remembered that at the invitation of the Government of Bombay a delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council, consisting of Mrs. Neville Rolfe and Dr. David Lees, visited Bombay during the cold weather of 1926 and carried out an extensive programme of work in connection with Venereal Disease. The delegation was assisted in their work by a Local Committee consisting of Dr. Sandilands, Col. Houston, Dr. Nunan, Dr. Mulgavkar, Dr. Bana and Dr. Socrates Noronha.

The work of the Delegation in Bombay included the inspection of hospitals and other institutions, conferences with medical men and medical societies, lectures and demonstrations to under-graduates and post-graduates, conferences with social organizations, addresses to the lay public, inquiry into maternity and child welfare, a conference with Port Trust authorities etc.

As a result of their investigation the Committee submitted a valuable report containing various suggestions on the subject of social hygiene, which are under the consideration of Government. The report has recently been published and covers about 100 pages and copies can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

The following is the summary of the recommendations made by the Delegation in this Report:—

MEDICAL.

That a specialist officer with expert knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease be at once appointed for the Province of Bombay.

That in all teaching hospitals, whether Government or Municipal aided, there be provided adequate out-patient accommodation for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and tha tthe out-patient accommodation provided of venereal disease, and that the out-patient accommodation provided for females be established in association with the existing gynaecological departments.

That in certain selected hospitals there be provided in-patient accommodation for both male and female patients, and for the latter preferably in the gynaecological wards.

That in maternity hospitals there be established antenatal departments for dealing with cases of venereal infection and other complications of pregnancy, and that beds be provided in these maternity hospitals for cases of antenatal disease.

That an increased medical service be provided at the existing child welfare centres with a view to the early detection of venereal and other diseases in children attending the centres, and that provision be made at these child welfare centres for treating cases of inherited venereal disease. This medical service should, in our opinion, work in close co-operation with the medical staff of the various maternity hospitals through the agency of the health visitors and the maternity nurses.

That in any extension of the maternity service to the poor of the City of Bombay, the Government and the Municipality seriously consider the question of subsidising the existing maternity hospitals to enable them to provide an outdoor maternity service from the trained hospital staff.

That in certain hospitals near the docks, adequate provision be made for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease occurring in Members of the Mercantile Marine and that beds be provided in these hospitals for members of the Mercantile Marine.

That the Syndicate of the Bombay University be requested to enforce the regulations which have been approved by the General Medical Council of Great Britain regarding the compulsory teaching of venereal diseases to medical undergraduates. We desire to recommend that this undergraduate-teaching should apply not only to candidates for the M.B. degree but also to candidates for the subordinate degree.

That courses of post-graduate instruction be provided in at least one of the teaching hospitals so that medical practitioners may have an opportunity of being brought up-to-date in the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease.

That a free supply of Salvarsan be provided for the treatment of all in-patients and out-patients in hospitals carrying out this work.

That a free bacteriological service for the diagnosis of venereal disease be provided in Bombay to enable more accurate diagnosis of latent disease to be attained.

We have discussed the question of the making of Wassermnan tests and other diagnostic methods with the Superintendent of the Parel Laboratory, and this laboratory could undertake the additional work if trained staff were provided for this purpose.

The Medical Delegate during his visit to Bombay noted that dangerous drugs such as Salvarsan and Stovarsol could be obtained in the Bazaars and in chemist shops, and that there were no regulations controlling their sale. We would urge the Provincial Government of Bombay to take steps to control the supply and sale of these and similar preparations. They should not be available to members of the general public except on the production of a duly signed medical prescription.

If the Central Government of India and the Provincial Government of Bombay through them adhere to the Belgian Agreement it will be necessary to provide in Bombay for the treatment of seamen.

IMMEDIATE MEASURES.

That intensive courses of lectures on Social Hygiene should be arranged for professional teachers. That two men and two women teachers should be given Government Scholarships for a year's qualifying course on Social Hygiene at one of the English Universities. That the services of a Professor of Biology and a Professor of Psychology should be secured for the winter of 1927-28 in co operation with other Provincial Governments and Universities to visit Bombay for one month. To give the first of the intensive courses to professional teachers To give the first two popular lectures to the students at the University. That an authoritative statement on the desirability of continence, particularly among adolescents, should be issued by the Education Department to all heads of Schools in Bombay.

SOCIAL.

That close cooperation should be established between those responsible (the Government Venereal Disease Officer and specialists at treatment centres) for the hospital facilities for in and out-patient treatment for venereal disease and the social organisations responsible for the management of Homes and Institutions, in order that all individuals in need of treatment coming under the of rescue and preventive agencies(orhanages, reformatory institutions, etc., should have facilities for diagnosis and treatment as required, free of charge.

That the Government and the Corporation should make financial provision for the maintenance of suitable hostels for those persons needing continuous out-patient treatment for Syphilis or Gonorrhoea but who are without means of support; such hostels should be under the supervision and management of voluntary Committees representing the Christian, Hindu and Mohammedan sections of the community, and should be entered voluntarily.

That the Provincial Government and the Corporation of Bombay should authorise the appointment of trained almoners in their respective hospitals, particularly in those providing treatment for venereal disease.

That recent experience and information as to the interdependence of venereal disease and commercialised prostitution should be widely disseminated.

That as soon as practicable it should be made illegal for any third party to benefit from the proceeds of prostitution, thereby making brothel-keeping an illegal offence.

That legislation should be introduced to safeguard the interests of the adopted child.

That two trained Police Women should be added to the staff of the Commissioner of Police—

(a) To train Police Women in Bombay. (b) To deal with cases involving women and children. (c) To investigate in conjunction with others the conditions of chid adoption leading to prostitution. (d) To co-operate with voluntary agencies undertaking preventive and rescue work among women and girls. (e) To co-operate with Probation Officers.

That the voluntary effort of Indian men and women should be extended and increased efforts made to rescue young girls who are in danger or have already been drawn into a life of prostitution and to place them in small Homes under good influence where, after re-education, they can be returned to their homes or trained in wage-earning occupation and rehabilitated in the community. Such Homes should be under the aegis of the Director of Public Instruction.

That provision should be made for the certification of mental defectives and for their accommodation in separate institutions.

That all charitable and philanthrophic Homes and Institutions should be registered and inspected by the Government.

That in co-operation with the University arrangements should be made for an adequate course of training for Indian social workers.

That the existing voluntary organisations that are responsible for work-rooms for the training of women and girls should co-operate in an endeavour to open work-rooms run on a self-supporting basis.

That the Salvation Army Institutions for men in Bombay should be invited to revise their regulations to enable them to offer accommodation to men in need of continuous out-patient treament at the hospitals.

PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT.

That a Bombay Social Hygiene Council should be established, supported by financial grants from the Provincial Government and the Corporation of Bombay, to undertake an intensive campaign of public enlightenment in order to bring before the responsible citizens and all parents the serious conditions obtaining as to venereal disease and the social measures essential to its amelioration.

School Time

All parents are anxious that their children should do well at school and the first essential is punctuality.

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Mr W. LYNCH, formerly a trooper of the Empress of India's 21st Lancers, now of St. John's Rd., Highgate, London, says:—"Ulcers formed on my leg. From knee to ankle was one huge discharging sore. The gnawing pain was terrible. In hospital nine ulcers were cut out, but they reappeared. I obtained a wonderful cure from the persistent application of Zam-Buk. It cleansed the awful ulcers and filled them up with new healthy flesh."

SERGT. E. BLONG, Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta, says:—"I was severley kicked by my horse, sustaining a terrible cut on my leg that went down to the bone. Swelling and ulceration set in, proud flesh formed and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I had been laid-up for weeks but Zam-Buk soon cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter and grew new healthy skin."

Zam-Buk GROWS NEW SKIN.

WOES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

—:o:—

LONDON MOTORIST'S SUGGESTIONS

LONDON, Feb. 7.
(By Mail)

This is about the time in India when the woes of third class passengers are retailed on the floor of the Indian Legislative Assembly, writes the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India. For, by the time this reaches you, the Railway Budget should have been presented to, or be under discussion in the Assembly. The inconvenience of the travelling public in India are hardy annuals. But the overcrowding of the trains is not an evil peculiar to India, nor the habit of issuing tickets over railways even when there is lack of accomodation. A way out of this evil was suggested on Thursday last by Earl Russel, who is a keen motorist and traveller. Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Transport, Earl Russel suggested that railway companies should be liable to a fine of £5 for every passenger for whom a seat was not provided. I fancy that the Courts in India will come for a very fabulous revenue if such a penalty were applicable to India.

"MAC'S" RETORT TO PREMIER

—:o:—

NATIONALISATION OF SHIPPING INDUSTRY

LONDON, Feb. 7.
(By Mail)

There is a point in the speech made by Mr. Ramsay Macdonold on Tuesday night at Newcastle-on-Tyne, replying to the Prime Minister's speech earlier at the same place, which may have some relevancy to the current controversies in the Assembly, writes the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India. It has been freely argued by complacent British shippers that the failure of the Commonwealth line indicated firstly the impossibility of nationalisations of the shipping industry and trade. Secondly, it has been argued that the Australian policy of discrimination was responsible for the losses on the Commonwealth line. These stock arguments Mr. Baldwin had used. Mr. Ramsey Macdonald disputed the figures of the Premier, and incisively pointed out that Mr. Baldwin overlooked the enormous fact that Austral action prevented a rise in freights. As the Labour leader stated, you cannot argue that, "if Holland spends thousands of pounds a year in keeping out the sea there is no income."

BUSINESS MORALITY IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

"UNEXPECTEDLY LOW STANDARD"

LONDON, Feb. 7.
(By Mail)

The one thing that every Englishmen who has spent a few days even in India speaks of is that nothing could be done in that country without paying backsheesh. Whether you want only to buy a railway ticket, or to want to have a small business trasacted, you have got to grease a number of palms. But if we may believe the "Sunday Press" this week, business morality in England is no better, writes the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India.

The head of a Dominion business firm, now in London for the first time, told a newspaper:—"I am amazed at the unexpectedly low standard of business morality in England. In my home we have always regarded English business as clean and beyond reproach, but I have found that nothing can be done without being paid to some one low down the scale." He came to England with introductions to directors of certain firms, but was made to understand it was impossible to see them without bribing some one clerk or other.

The heads of several large firms approached by the newspaper at once denied these allegations. But an official of the Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League declared that bribeyr is as rife as ever in a number of smaller firms.

The official added a little story, which I give below for its piquancy. "Bribery in private houses is not common," said the official. "Some time ago I was called to an ex-Cabinet Minister's house, where the chief has suspected of taking presents. I discovered that he had been receiving as much as £3 a week in bribes, in addition to stocking his own home with the goods he had ordered for his employer."

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Andhra Patrika, the leading Telugu Daily writes:—"We received on 7th November 1923 from Sjt. V. K. Satagopachar, Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, a letter predicting that Mahatma Gandhi will be released on 5th February, 1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public."

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BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 28 1929

HOW FAST C.'N A MOTOR GO?

—:o:—

No Speed Limit under proper Conditions

A Reuter's mes-age has informed us some time back that Major Segrave will shortly attempt to establish a new world's speed record. We are now told that there is being assembled at Surrey a wonderful £15,000 car, to be named "The Golden Arrow," which will be used by Major Segrave in his record-breaking attempt. As the news is of topical interest it will be useful to throw some light on the question, "How Fast Can a Motor Car Go?" General Motors engineers, who have thoroughy studied this question, say that it will never be definitely answered. For all practical purposes the motor car's speed has been developed far enough, but in the opinion of motor car engineers there is really no limit to the speed of a motor car under proper conditions.

When Ray Keech, holder of the world's motor car speed record, pushed the mark up to 207.55 miles an hour with the famous "Triplex" at Dayton Beach, Florida passing the amazing record of 206.95 set by Captain Campbell, he caused only a slight flurry of excitement in the motor world. Motor car experts never get excited over a broken speed record, because they know it will soon be surpassed.

The theoretically highest speed of a racing car is its velocity under certain conditions, according to the experts. The nerves and the skill of the driver, the conditions of the course, and the atmospheric conditions must be at their best. The motor must function perfectly and every part of the car must stand up under the strain of extreme mechanically induced velocities. The course, too, must be long enough to permit the car to have reached its highest velocity at the time it enters on its timed mile.

The theoretically fastest car is one which has the most powerful engine that could be built and is so designed that the atmospheric resistance which it encounters by reason of its terrific velocity has been reduced to the lowest theoretical minimum. In addition, it must be so designed that it will hold to the course.

LIMITLESS SPEED.

It is the opinion of designers of racing cars that a speed of 250 miles an hour will some day be attained. Some of them say the speed will climb to 300 miles per hour and there are those who believe that somebody will build a car of limitless speed. The latter group believes that there is no limit if the power can be increased and wind resistance reduced. These are the two factors that limit the speed of the motor car, they content. They do not mean that there will be a car without actual speed limit that there is no deadline in the rate of motor car velocity. They mean that there is no apparent limit and that speed records will continue to be broken ad infinitum.

SPEED KINGS.

When Captain Campbell established his record of 206.95 miles per hour, it was believed that his record would stand indefinitely. Yet, a few months later, Ray Keech came along with a new record. He now receives £1,000 a year as long as he keeps the title of "speed king." This amount being the award offered by Sir Charles Wakefield, a noted English patron of sports. But how long Keech will continue to be "speed king" time alone will show, now that Major Segrave has arrived on the scene to contsst honours.

One of the difficulties in the speed tests of the racing cars is in timing the car when it is making its best mile. Since the relative speed of a car is affected by the direction and velocity of the wind, the racing rules require that the run be made in both directions and that an average be struck. Captain Campbell attained a speed of a fraction more than 217 miles an hour with the wind and he was quoted afterwards as having stated that there was still 20 miles above that speed in his racing car.

The estimates of drivers as to their speeds are based on their speedometer readings, which give the per minute revolutions of the motor. These are interpreted in terms of the gear ratio to estimate the speed of the car. They are not accurate, but are the best means available for estimating the speed of the timed car.

Frank Lockhart's racing car "Special" was estimated on the speedometer to be doing 225 miles and hour and had just entered its mile when its fatal and final dash occurred. Ray Keech, driving the "Thiplex" the second time under its own power, said his speedometer indicated he was travelling at a speed of 250 miles an hour. His speedometer had reached 2,300 revolutions per minute when steam and hot water forced him to shut off the petrol.

The four outstanding racing cars developed in recent years were:

Major Segrave's Mustery S. which made 203.79 miles an hour in March 1927; Captain Campbells Blu Bird; Frank Lockhart's Black Hawk a,nd the Triplex driven by Ray Keech. All of these racing cars differed in design and construction, but all were built with just one thing ultimately in view-speed:

"A DRY WORLD BEFORE I DIE"

—:o:—

"Dry" Chieftain's Mission

"PUSSYFOOT" TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON MARCH 3

"I expect to see a dry world before I die —I am 66 years old now" said Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson in Hawai. It appears that he had a most successful tour in the Far East. Honolulu hailed him as the Dry chieftain. He starts for Madras on the 26th February and visits Bombay on the 3rd March, Limdi March 6th, Ahmedabad March 10th Jubbulpur March 13th, Calcutta March 18th, Lucknow March 23rd, Delhi March 27th and leaves Karachi on March 31st.

In view of his impending tour in India the following account of his career reproduced from the 'Prohibition' (organ of the Prohibition League) of India may be found interesting.

Pussyfoot started his student life with five dollars in his pocket and slept the first two nights in the Hall of the University building and he helped to pay his university fees by getting the job of milking cows.

He signed the pledge in a meeting of what was called the Red Ribbon Club, away back in the eighties of last century. He tells how the President of the Club had managed to abandon all his vices except swearing. Johnson was present one Sunday evening with a large number of other students when at the end of the meeting the President asked those present to come forward and sign the pledge. No one responded. Johnson said to the young fellow next to him "Why don't you go up and sign?" "I will if you will." "All right, let us all go." The entire row of students led by Johnson walked up and the organist started up the old hymn "See the mighty hosts advancing, Satan leading on!" The hymn was not concluded on that occasion.

HIS CONNECTION WITH PROHIBITION MOVEMENT.

Prior to 1905 Pussyfoot had intermittent connection with the Prohibition movement. He edited a newspaper and wrote divers tracts. One day early in 1906 an official of the Anti-Saloon League came and offered him the job of suppressing the illicit traffic in the Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma. He accepted the post with misgiving, for things were so bad in that quarter that he was likely to lose his life. He made his headquarters at Muskogee and purchased a high power featherweight rifle with which he became remarkably proficient, and that rifle he always kept with him. He started what he called a knock down and drag out policy.

Raiding unexpectedly gambling and drinking establishments, he spilled the liquor wherever he found it without bothering about any legal processes. In quite a short time 76 establishments had been raided and thousands of dollars of liquor wasted.

A banker gave him information through which he landed a bootlegger in jail. Eventually the bootlegger got out, learned who had given information against him and gave the banker a murderous thrashing. Pussyfoot went to arrest the man again. He wanted to fight and Pussyfoot agreed to fight it out. The bootlegger was unarmed. Pussyfoot unlocked his belt and threw his revolvers into the corner of the Room. Then the fight began. He finally overpowered his opponent and got hand cuffs on to his wrist. You will notice a crooked finger on one of Pussyfoot's hands. He got it in that scrap.

One day a rough customer in the illicit trade killed one of Pussyfoot's deputies. It came out in the trial that a gang of bootleggers had offered a reward of Rs. 3,000 for Pussyfoot's head and the bootlegger had killed the wrong man in mistake, trying to earn that Rs. 3,000.

ORIGIN OF "PUSSYFOOT."

It was dangerous work breaking up the gang of desperados. But Pussyfoot carried it through, conducting his attacks mostly at night. The denizens of the Indian territory came to compare these nocturnal forays to a cat prowling about at night and jumping on to the rats and mice. So came the nickname, "Pussyfoot" which the owner remarks has stuck to him like a sandbur in a dog's tail. During six tumultuous years Pussyfoot and his force secured the conviction of 4,400 offenders for all sorts of offences, murder included. Eight of his deputies were killed in the performance of their duty, shot or stabbed.

Pussyfoot was once asked if he had ever had to kill anybody. "No." said he, "I was cornered one night at Chelsea by an angry mob but fought my way out with the buttend of a billiard cue. I got out with a black eye and some bruises, but three of my assailants were carried out unconscious. The newspapers spread the valued information that I had then and there put "three men to sleep." Under the reputation that Chelsea then had this was interpreted generally that I had killed three men, which was not true. They were 'put to sleep' alright, however they finally woke up. I have never killed anybody."

In 1912 Pussyfoot had had enough of it and he laid down his Goverment Commission and cast in his lot with the Anti-Saloon League, and for the last 15 years he has been fighting first for a dry America and now for a dry world.

Mr. Johnson has travelled all over the world. In his present official position he is supposed to spend six months of each year in the United States and the other six months abroad. 'London is his headquarters abroad, but his work takes him every where.

WHY BURKE AN INQUIRY?

—:o:—

Mr. Jayakar's Challenge to Government

Speaking in the Assembly on the resolution demanding an inquiry on Lalaji's death, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said: I listened to the speech of the Honourable the Home Member with considerable pain. The pain was caused by the fact that, throughout the speech, there was not word of regret at the occurrence, nor at the conduct of the police. The speech was a complete whitewashing of the conduct of the police which we are considering on this occasion. I should have thought that, having regard to the allegations made in this House and in the Press, Government, for their own good reputation, would accept this enquiry. The allegations made against the Government and their police are so serious in their character they almost amount to an allegation of the police having murdered an important man in India. I do not wish to import any feeling into my speech. The cold speech of the Honourable the Home Member may prove very contagious.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The allegations are serious. They have been repeated here. They were made by Lala Lajpat Rai in a declaration which might almost be regarded as a dying declaration, which under the law of this country is entitled to special weight and credence. Even a criminal's dying declaration is entitled to weight and respect, nd yet the Honourable the Home Member gets up and says, "Oh it is merely an impression." May I ask whether all those police officers who gave their evidence before Mr. Boyd were not merely stating their impressions? What is that evidence worth if the Honourable the Home Member is going to reject Lala Lajpat Rai's statement as a mere empression? What is the value of that evidence upon which he lays so much stress, namely, the mere impressions of those police officers who appeared before Mr. Boyd? What could an honest and truthful man do but give his impressions? Let him, however, remember that the impressions given by a certain personality and under certain circumstances are entitled to special weight. But whatever the Home Member may say the country believes that that statement is correct. Besides the Lalaji's statement, we have also the statement of a Member of this House, Lala Hans Raj, a a very respected public man in his own province and in this House. I want Honourable friends, it does not matter whether they are Europeans or Indians to realise that the dignity of this House is involved in this matter. A Member of this House has been killed—I won't use the word "murdered" because I am accustomed to the language of the law. Is it not our duty to inquire into the causes of that death? The Honourable the Home Member says that not even a prima facie case has been made out. Good gracious! The attack was on the region of the heart. That is now admitted as also proved by facts. The person assaulted died within a short time of heart failure. The police had in their hands, as Lala Hans Raj stated, long poles mounted with iron. The police did not have in their hands fashionable ivory mounted sticks, but long staffs mounted with iron. Two or three blows with these lathis given to Lala Lajpat Rai. We have got the statement of Lala Hans Raj that he was injured, and even Mr. Boyd's inquiry admits that, although that inquiry is interspersed from place to place with a strong official bias. Mr. Boyd says "Oh, the police could not have behaved like this because it would be contrary to police regulation." As the Mover of the Resolution said, Mr. Boyd might have as well said, because it would be contrary to the teaching of the Christian Bible. Are not these all a priori grounds? I do submit, Sir., that that no impartial and straightforward man who reads Mr. Boyd's report will have any difficulty in finding out I will not use a stronger expression—that from place to place in his Report Mr. Boyd's impressions and judgment have been very largely coloured official bias. I am unable to understand on what grounds Government refuse this inquiry. Here is a prominent man dying. A large bulk of public opinion is of the view that he died of the effects of this attack. I have no personal impressions to relate because. I had not the opportunity of being present there like my Honourable friend on my right (Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya). But I will tell the House that I had a talk with Lala Lajpat Rai before he die that is when we met in Delhi from the 5th to the 7th of November. I asked Lala "How do you feel, Sir?" He said "I feel weak, but apart from the wound. I feel that I am not the same man as before. I feel that it is a most disgusting humiliation to be so attacked." It is a humiliation which every one of us on this side of the House shares with him—that a prominent public man should have been dealt with in this manner by the underlings of the police. Suppose Mr. Baldwin was attacked in England by the police in that manner? What would happen? Should we hear miserable speeches in extenuation like the Home Members?

ACCEPT THIS INQUIRY.

The Home Member says a departmental inquiry has taken place and also an official inquiry. I am surprised at his argument. I should have thought that for their own reputation Government ought to court this inquiry Rightly or wrongly the impression in the country is this that the police deliberately murdered Lala Lajpat Rai. If the Government have not yet lost all sense of property, all sense of decency, for their own sake they ought to meet this serious charge and accept this inquiry. I would ask my friends of the European Group to realise that we are not fighting in a factious spirit. I am standing upon the dignity of the House—that a Member of this House has been killed. Why Burke an inquiry? The Honourable Home Member says "Why do you use the word 'murdered'?" What else shall we call it if Government shirk this inquiry? If the Government feel so certain of their facts, why do they avoid this inquiry? Look at the committee that Munshi Iswar Saran has proposed. Can you find a better committee? Mr. Boyd from Rawalpindi district after all he was a Mr. Boyd an official at best. What else was he? He may have had a good name in official circles but after all he was an official. His inquiry has all the defects of official inquiry. Rightly or wrongly the public did not give evidence before it. Therefore the inquiry was an incomplete and partial inquiry from the public point of view. The Honourable the Home Member does not disguise that fact. He cannot say that for some reason or other no evidence from the public point of view was placed before that inquiry. For my argument, I am content to take it as an incomplete inquiry. Likewise, the departmental inquiry hear are incomplete and partial inquiry for the reason that public evidence was not given before it. We want an inquiry which will be more complete from the public point of view, and before a Tribunal in which the public have confidence I shall be glad to find this non-official committee reporting that the facts are not as the public believe, and that Lala Lajpat Rai did not die as a result of the blows he received. I am surprised that the Home Member should have made a speech of the description he did, I do submit to my friends of the European Group—apart from any party feeling—we owe this impartial inquiry to a dead colleague of ours. I am content to place my argument on this simple basis. One of our colleagues has died it does not matter who he was. It happens to be a great man, Lala Lajpat Rai. That only adds insult to the injury, but does not affect my argument. We want to have an inquiry. The only ground on which it is opposed by the other side is that there have been two inquiries. The departmental inquiry goes out of the question. The other inquiry was public in a sense, but unfortunately its findings, for obvious reasons, cannot command public confidence. So both these inquiries were unable discover the truth from the public point of view What we want is a complete inquiry by a trusted Tribunal. I do submit again, Sir, that, unless this Government has lost all sense of propriety and fairness it ought to agree to this inquiry.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

—:o:—

BRITISH FIRMS TAKE BOLD STEP

The Government will watch with interest the new campaign by British manufacturers to re-open trade relations with Russia.

Millions of capital were represented at meeting of British traders, who unanimously passed a resolution declaring that the Russian Government's intimation, welcoming a delegation of British industry, should command the attention of manufacturing and other interests. A committee met privately in London.

It is the largest, and in many respects the boldest, step taken by private enterprise to extend British export trade to Russia.

At the offices of the Anglo-Russian Committee in Dean's Yard, Westminster, everything was being done to hasten the arrangements for the delegation. Mr. Victor Jones, secretary, told the "Daily News" that the members would leave on a day not later than March 8, and would travel by the quickest and shortest route to Russia.

"The delegation will be a fairly large one, representative of British industry as a whole," said a member of the committee. "The movement naturally springs from a desire to trade with a country with such great resources. Russia, of course, is a country of boundless possibilities. She is ready to trade with Great Britain. She needs new railway enquipment, rolling stock and locomotives, new ships, all kinds of machinery, especially agricultural, motor-cars, roads, steel goods, and other materials."

"A vast sum, calculated at nearly 970,000,000, represented the combined interests of the industries or the British group. Untapped fields of industry in Russia afford vast possibilities for the British traders. There is, for instance, £400,000,000 worth of public utility work waiting to be done in that country."

Sir Ernest W. Moir, civil engineer and contractor, who was present at the meeting, said to the "Daily News." "What must come before trade can be extended, except by private individuals, is some creation of credit in this country. That is essential, and the Russians must be in a position to give the London money market some degree of confidence.

"I am sorry for Russia, for they did so much for us in the early days of the war. Their political system, of course, is not one in which we can interfere."

THE STOMACH CAMERA.

—:o:—

Photographs taken by camera inside the stomach were demonstrated at Sing Sing Prison recently, with Alexander Valero, a convict, as the subject. (reports an Ossining correspondent of the New York "Times").

Valero recently underwent an operation for gastric ulcers, and the demonstration served to show what the invention could do in helping the study of such cases. The camera used, which is called the gastro-camera, is the invention of Franz Gerald Bech of Vienna, and it has been privately demonstrated to physicians in New York.

The camera was given to Valero to swallow and the whole tiny but complicated mechanism vanished down his throat. The gastro-camera itself is, to the casual glance, not unlike the device used by physicians to obtain samples of the contents of stomachs. It is a round cylinder about two inches long and a half-inch in diameter, tapered at the ends, with a rubber tube extending from one end. The tube extends out of the subject's mouth after the camera is swallowed.

SIXTEEN TINY FILMS.

Sixteen tiny films are exposed with each "shot" taken, and the exposures are made by means of a plunger at the other end of the rubber tube. These films are arranged in two tiers one above and one below the illuminating element which is also part of the device. The eight lenses in each tier are arranged as the sides of an octagon, circling the cylinder of the camera, and the pictures combine in a complete picture of the stomach lining.

The illuminating element, which is operated by means of a storage battery connected by tiny wires running through the rubber tube, is a form of incandescent lamp. It is formed of a single filament wire enclosed in quartz glass, with the exterior rubber-casing perforated so as to throw the light in the direction in which each lens points. The illumination is equivalent to 6,000 candle-power.

After Valero had swallowed the camera, Dr. Lawrence Cremin, a specialist, of Ossining, pushed the plunger which simultaneously threw on the light and exposed the films. The camera was then withdrawn. The whole operation had been a matter of seconds. The films were then rushed to the developer.

The entire set of sixteen negatives aggregate less than the dimensions of a postage stamp. However, they are capable of very great enlargement for purposes of study. Physicians who attended the test spoke highly of the invention in its possibilities as an aid to medical science.

COMEDY OF A COUNCIL

—:o:—

NIGHT AND DAY DEADLOCK

Councillors of Warrenpoint (Country Down) are in the throes of an extraordinary battle in the board room.

It is a battle of endurance—a struggle to decide from which party the chairman is to come.

A deadlock was reached and throughout the council sat—waiting.

Excitement grew as the hours passed and then the townspeople took a hand in the matter. They went in a procession to the town hall with refreshments for their representatives, who dare not leave the chamber for a moment lest the other side should spring a snap division.

Lunch and tea were served to them, and orders were given for mattresses and stretcher-beds to be brought in so that they might sleep in relays, with colleagues ready to awaken them in the event of a rush division. The Town Clerk has been informed that he must remain in the board room day and night until one side or the other hauls down its flag!

The councillors had been unable to shave and present a most undignified appearance. They are friendly enough, and engage in occasional bouts of banter.

"Advertise for a chairman," said one. The company laughed.

"A robot," put in another. The company roared.

Sometimes there is a call for a song, and a pack of cards has provided entertainment, while an elector who carried newspapers into the room was loudly cheered.

Each group of six is made up of a coalition of Unionist and Nationalist members. The chairman must be elected by a majority of the council.

At no time has either side given the faintest sign of surrender, and it seemed last night that the session would continue, not only till daybreak, but possibly for a number of days and nights.

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